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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 143 BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

WORKING COMMITTEE DEFINES CONGRESS POLICY

Controversy Over Communal Award Ends

W. P. Unacceptable To Country

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Constitution Of Parliamentary Board And Pledge Form Approved

The vexed question of the attitude to be adopted by the Congress candidates in the Assembly towards the communal award having been decided satisfactorily, through the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress Parliamentary Board concluded its deliberations in Bombay after a four hours' sitting on Sunday.

The programme finally drawn up by the Board was later considered by the Congress Working Committee which met at Mani Bhuvan on Sunday afternoon, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Acting Congress President, presiding.

The Working Committee passed a resolution defining the attitude of the Congress both towards the White Paper and the communal Award which was done at the special request of the Board.

W. P. FALLS FAR SHORT OF CONGRESS GOAL.

"The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all the Indian political parties, and falls far short of the Congress goal if it does not retard the progress towards it", says the resolution.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

As regards the Communal Award, the resolution says: "The Congress claims to represent equally all communities composing the Indian Nation, and therefore, in view of the division of opinion can neither accept nor reject the Award as long as the division of opinion lasts"

CONGRESS POLICY DEFINED.

It re-declares the policy of the Congress that no solution on the communal question which is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress was pledged to accept any solution falling short of it which is agreed to by all the parties concerned, and, conversely, to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties.

CONSTITUTION AND PLEDGE FORM APPROVED.

The Working Committee also approved the constitution of the Parliamentary Board and the Pledge Form, both of which were released for publication.

The curt refusal of the Government to lift the ban on "Red Shirts" in the N. W. F. Provinces, the Bengal Congress—dispute these are some of the outstanding questions which will receive the consideration of the Working Committee when it meets to-day (Monday).

Mahatma Gandhi commenced his silence at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

The following is the authorised report of the Working Committee resolution on the policy of Congress regarding the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award:—

The Congress Parliamentary Board having asked the Working Committee to enunciate the Congress policy on the White Paper proposals and the Comunal Award, the Working Committee declares the Congress policy on these matters as follows:—

The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all the Indian political parties, and fal's far short of the Congress goal, if it does not retard the progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible, with the power, if necessary, to the important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by the electors belonging to such minorities.

The White Paper lapsing, the Communal Award must lapse automatically. Among other things it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provisions, for otherwise, safeguarding their interests.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE DEFINED.

Since, however, the different communities in the country are sharply divided on the question

(Continued on page 4.)

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the Azad Maidan meeting on Saturday evening.

(Other Photos On Pages 4, 9 And 10)

SUBURBAN GIFT TO GANDHIJI

Purse Of Rs. 8050 And Gold Neckless Presented At Santa Cruz

A purse of Rs. 8,050 and a gold necklace were presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the suburban residents of Bombay at a public meeting held at Santa Cruz (Ghodbunder Road) on Sunday morning. In spite of the inclement weather more than 3,000 men and women greeted Gandhiji and cheered him on his arrival.

STORY OF HIS BOYHOOD.

The gold necklece was later auctioned and fetched Rs. 501. When Gandhiji related a story of his boyhood to illustrate how easy it was for boys to obtain money from their parents, a five-year old boy responded and presented Gandhiji with Rs. 5 for the Harijan Fund.

At the outset Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat gave a brief account of work done by the Harijan Sevak Mandal. The purse was presented to Gandhiji by Mrs. Master.

BLOT ON RELIGION.

In the course of his address Gandhiji said it was impossible to stem the tide of progress and the curse of untouchability was bound to go sooner or later. The virtue lay in removing the evil as early as possible. Untouchability, he said, had no sanction of the Shastras because God could never be so cruel as to create some human beings as untouchables from their birth. That was impossible and they were practising irreligion in the name of God. He was convinced that unless they abolished the blot of untouchability their religion could not live.

SURAT CONGRESSMEN ALARMED

Only 10 Out Of 40 Associations Denotified

SURAT, June 17.

A feeling of disappointment prevails amongst the Congress circles of Surat on the announcement of the Bombay Government declaring only 10 institutions as legal, out of about 40 associations declared illegal during the civil disobedience movement.

The Congressmen of Surat are puzzled over the attitude of Government, and do not know whether the remaining associations would be denotified.—United Press.

GUJERAT CONGRESS SOCIALISTS TO MEET

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

The Gujarat Congress Socialist Group has decided to convene an informal meeting of Socialists on Sunday, June 24, 1934 where the questions regarding the strengthening of the Socialist Party contesting Congress elections, Party organisation, etc., will be considered.

The group invites all socialistically-minded Congressmen of Gujarat and Kathiawar to attend the said meeting which will be held at 4 p.m. on June 24 at Ahmedabad.

The place will be notified later on through the press.

Any information regarding the party can be had from the Secretary, 16, Bharti Nivas Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.—United Press.

ANDHRA P. C. C. MEETS NEXT SATURDAY

Enforcing Of Patna And Wardha Resolutions

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in a communication to the press says: "A meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, will be held at 2 p.m. on 23rd instant in Andhra Ratna Bhavan, Bezwada. The agenda includes the enforcement of Patna A. I. C. C. and Wardha Working Committee resolutions, appointment of a provincial selection board for the Assembly elections, appointment of sub-committees for reorganisation, finance, peasants and labour organisations, propaganda and village reconstruction; holding provincial district and Taluq conferences.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING.

The Andhra Working Committee will meet at 6 a.m. on the same day, in the same building when there will be also a national flag hoisting function.—A. P.

Congress Pledge Form

The ongress Working Committee has approved the following Pledge Form:—

"Every person offering himself as a Congress Candidate must sign a pledge in the following form:—

(a) I am a member of the Indian National Congress organisation at.....

(b) I offer myself for election to the Assembly for the constituency of.....

(c) If I am not accepted as a Congress Candidate, I hereby undertake not to stand independently or on any other party ticket, against a candidate put forward by the Congress.

(d) On my being accepted as a Congress Candidate for the said or any other constituency, I hereby undertake to conduct the election campaign, in accordance with the general instructions issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

(e) I further declare that I will follow the principles and policy laid down by the Congress or by the Board, and will conform to the rules and directions issued by the Board from time to time as well as to the instructions issued by the party organisation in the Assembly for the guidance of the members thereof, and that if at any time I find myself unable to carry out any such directions rule or instruction and am required by the Board or the party to resign my seat, I undertake to do so.

DAVIS CUP

PARIS, June 17.

In the Davis Cup, Crawford and Quist beat Borotra and Brugnon 6|3, 6|4, 5|7, 4|6, 6|3.—Reuter's Special.

Muslims Must Rally To Congress Banner

"COMMUNAL DEMON KILLED"

Mr. Sherwani's Appeal To Voters

"I had never any doubts about the attitude of the Congress on this important communal question", declared Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. Shostly before his departure from Bombay last evening.

"The decision of the Congress Working Committee, approving the recommendation of the Board" he contnued, "is what I expected it to be."

"The Congress has once again proved that it is a truly national organisation and feels equally its responsibility towards different comrunities. If anyone had any doubt on this point it must now be finally alleged."

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS BANNER.

Mr. Sherwani appealed to the Muslims to rally round the banner of Congress and said: "I hope Muslims of India will rise to the occasion, and prove to the world that they are as good nationalists as any other community in India.

Continuing he said, "the Congress has done its duty. I hope India and especially the youth of India will do their duty in destroying the demon of communalism. The only question before the country in the coming elections is whether the country supports the Government policy during the last four years or it is out and out with the Congress."

Every vote cast against the Congress will be indirectly, if not directly, cast in favour of bureaucracy. Therefore I appeal to the voters of India to give a clear verdict on the policies adopted by these two bodies, and not to be influenced by the cries raised by interested persons, whether communalists or otherwise."

Mr. Sherwani left for Aligarh by the Frontier Mail.

SUPPORT SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Gandhiji Suggests New Direction Of Work For Swadeshi Sangh

A deputation of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh met Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday to discuss with him the new directions which he suggests the work of the Sangh should take. The deputation consisted of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Munshi, Mrs. Raiji, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Maganlal, Mr. Purshottamdas and Mr. Dhirajlal Modi. In the course of discussion Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that his suggestion did not imply the slightest intention to discourage large-scale Swadeshi industries in the country. The large-scale industries were able to take care of themselves and the people generally were prepared to support them. It was the small-scale industries which needed all the encouragement and assistance which propaganda and organised effort could give. He wanted the All-India Swadeshi Sangh to concentrate its efforts in this direction.

HOVOC OF FIRE IN GEORGE TOWN

MADRAS, June 17.

A disastrous fire broke out last night near Elephant Gate in George Town, when a two-storyed building was completely gutted involving the loss of property worth over a lakh. The inmates of the house narrowly escaped death.

The sub-inspector attached to the division police station, Mr. Mohamed Jan, noticing the blaze rushed to the scene, and made gallant rescues of a child sleeping in a cradle which was enveloped in flames, and three women found on the verandah of the first floor.

The latter were let down into the street by means of ropes. Three fire-engines fought the flames, preventing its spreading to adjoining buildings.—A. P.

VENICE MEETING SURMISES

"Parleys Reveal Big Differences In Character"

SECURING MINIMUM EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION?

ROME, June 17.

Signor Mussolini is resting at a seaside house in the village of Riccione. Now that the dust of meeting with Herr Hitler has been cleared, it is emphasised that, though Italy and Germany have, undoubtedly, been drawn nearer, the fact must not be interpreted as directed against France, but designed to secure a minimum European political union.

According to the "Messagero" all solutions to the proposed Austrian problem from "Anschluss" to the restoration of the Habsburgs, have been shown to be impossible. The meeting has revealed big differences in the character between the two Dictators: Mussolini being intensely practical, tried to concentrate on hard facts; and Hitler being a dreamer, inclined to soar in the clouds. Considering, therefore, that the conversations were in German without witnesses, it is not surprising that there are differences in the interpretation between the Germans and Italians as to what exactly is agreed.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Managers, Accounts Clerks. Pay according to qualifications. Particulars can be had for Re. 1, Posts permanent. Apply to the Foreign Exchange and Business Syndicate, Qutab Road, Delhi. (2507).

Wanted a teacher for Karachi Graduate, M.A., B.T., strong in English preferred. Pay 80/100 according qualifications. Interview in Bombay essential. Apply Box 2568, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced, trained and honours graduates in English for Proprietary School, Surat. (8537).

Wanted Christian Tutor for a Parsee boy of St. IV in Fort. Apply with lowest terms to Box No. 2586, "Bombay Chronicle."

Don't be unemployed—Matric—passed or failed, write us: Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra (Bellary Dist). (2587).

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. for the post of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Salary according to qualifications with free quarters and freedom of private practice according to State rules. Candidate having at least 10 years standing and having experience of hospital practice will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and caste with copies of testimonials to M. D. Solanki, Dewan, Wankaner State, Wankaner, (Kathiawar). (8533).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Grade First and Second, City and Guilds London. Apply for prospectus to Aids Technical Institute Limited, Bombay 10. (2575).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

An Experienced European Hotel-Manager seeks position. Please reply Box No. 148, "Bombay Chronicle".

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—Decent Well-ventilated Flats suitable for gentry are available at moderate rents in Shivlal Motilal Mansions, opposite Central Station. Please apply Malee within. (2574).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Alexandra College of Commerce—The Pioneer Institution of 30 years' standing where students are successfully coached up for all Diploma Courses, viz., Accountancy, Bank Officers, Company Secretaries, Insurance and Pitman's Shorthand. Enrol soon for the new term just started. York Building, Hornby Road. (2584).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

New Term for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commences at the Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2530).

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4/8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

For cheap, straightforward small loan transactions, consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2591).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted active canvassing agents for continuously paying spare time work. Apply Box No. 2582, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents ready to invest money for excellent French and Italian Patent Medicines. Write to: G. Martirosi, Esqr., c/o The Postmaster, Bombay. (8530).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
Dedali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted agencies for Kathiawar, to a well-known firm having his own branches and canvassers in Kathiawar. If you desire good sale of your goods. Apply Box No. 2546, "Bombay Chronicle".

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minoreas, Australorps. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Beautiful cheap partitions, good for dispensary or home. See Bhandarji, 1st floor, Johar Palace, Kalbadevi Road. (2505).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sayajiganj, Baroda, on Friday the 29th June, 1934, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December 1933.

(2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. Jagjiwandas D. Parikh.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1934, to 3rd July, 1934, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.
N. PURSHOTTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Baroda, 7th June, 1934.
8542

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GANGUBAI, widow and Narayan Vithal Sayana, son of Vithal Sayana, deceased being respectively the Administratrix and Administrator of the estate of the said deceased both of Bombay Telegu Kamatee Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure the cess whereon has been redeemed, situate at and on the North side of Chikhalwadi, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement (7556) Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-six square yards but according to the Cadastral Survey found to admeasure (7525) Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332, 333, 334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 114 and Laughton's Survey No. 7026, Cadastral Survey No. 310 of Tardeo Division with the messuages tenements dwelling house and buildings standing thereon and formerly known as "Jawji Buildings" and now known as "Datta Buildings" assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718(1), 3718(2), 3719(1), 3719(2), 3719(3), former Street Nos. 19-20-21-22-22A, 23, 23A, 23B, present Street Nos. 22 to 34, 36 to 36D and 34A to 34G and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Madan Bhawanji, but now of the Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd., on or towards the West formerly by the property of Liladhar Haridas but now of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ruttonji Rustomji but now of the Banco National Ultramarino and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1934.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8535.

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 122098 on the life of Mr. Naoroji Dhunjisha Patel is lost and that the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the Assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of the month will be considered waived and of no effect.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay 18th June 1934.
2588.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has purchased all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written at an Auction Sale, held on the 13th day of June, 1934, by Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Sagarmal Chamnaji, the surviving mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Alimahomed Haji Tyab and Joosab Alimahomed Haji Tyab, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th day of October, 1932, and the Deed of Further Charge dated 23rd day of December, 1932, made between the said Alimahomed Haji Tyab and Joosab Alimahomed Haji Tyab of the one part and Chamnaji Tullockchand (since deceased) and Sagarmal Chamnaji of the other part. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, under-lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in 29, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Foras tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 14055, Laughton Survey No. 5548 and Cadastral Survey No. 934, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2239, Street Nos. 13-15-6-8-10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by C.S. No. 933 and on or towards the South by C.S. No. 935.

Dated this 18th day of June 1934.

TULSIDAS A. KARANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

8543

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF PROPERTY at Napean Sea Road, advertised to take place to-day Monday, the 18th instant, has been postponed 'sine die.'

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of BIBI SHAHZADI BEGUM, daughter of Aga Jangishah of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Satar Villa, Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HAJI BIBI MOOCHOOL SHAH widow of Aga Moochool Shah of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Husseini Mahal, Mazgaon, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI

The 12th day of June, 1934.
Messrs. MULGAOKAR MODY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8541

GOING STRONGER THAN EVER!
GEORGE ARLISS
in his immortal role of
"DISRAELI"
The Man Who Made Queen Victoria, "Empress of India."
DON'T MISS THIS SCREEN CLASSIC OF ALL TIME!
THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Akashwani
&
BAKAM BHAT
(Cartoon)
in
4th WEEK
at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum
Daily at 4-50, 7-35 & 10-20 p.m.

THIEF BEATEN TO DEATH

AMRITSAR, June 15.

How a notorious thief was killed as a result of a severe beating by the villagers at the place of occurrence is told in a report received from village Burj, police station Charenda.

It is stated that five thieves attempted to commit a theft at dead of night at the house of a jat. The inmates of the house, however, got up, captured one of them and beat him so severely that the man died on the spot. The dead body has been brought to Amritsar.—United Press.

NAUJAWANS ON TRIAL

AMRITSAR, June 15.

The case against the seven Naujwan Bharat Sabha workers was again taken up to-day in the court of Mr. Philbus, First Class Magistrate. Sodhi Pindi Dass and Curbakhash Singh, accused, were absent, the former on account of illness in his family. He had informed the Court accordingly. Gurbaksh Singh was absent at the previous hearing also.

The Court ordered that arrest warrants should be issued against both the accused in case they do not appear on the 20th instant, the next date of hearing and that their case should be separated from the other accused.—United Press.

JAPAN PLANS NEW PUPPET STATE IN CHINA

Threatens Military Action In Fukien Unless Demands Are Conceded

A crisis is impending in Fookien province, South China, as a result of the conferences between the Japanese consul-general in Amoy and Li Chai-yi, Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs in Fookien, wherein the Japanese advanced demands for certain exclusive rights in Fookien, a dispatch from Amoy to the China Press to-day said.

It was reported the Japanese threatened military action unless the demands are granted, writes the United Press correspondent at Shanghai.

The demands include:

1. Permission for Formosans to colonize in Fookien as a forerunner of Japanese colonization, plus commercial rights.

2. Establishment of airlines between Japan and Formosa through Fookien cities.

3. Establishment of many Japanese police stations throughout Fookien for the protection of Formosans and Japanese subjects.

Li Chai-yi, according to the report, said the tension in South China is graver than that in North China.

He said rumours were rife that Japan had invited the leaders of the recent rebellion in Fookien to join Japan in the creation of another "puppet state" to be known as Hwananku.o.

Public Works In All Countries

The League of Nations has set out to collect information on the results of the experience of all countries in public works since 1929. In a good many countries, the Governments have embarked on a policy of using the men and money left idle by the economic depression to carry out large-scale programmes of national re-equipment by road and railway building, land reclamation, improvement of harbour facilities and erection of national plant of one sort or another for the supply of water, gas, electrical power, etc. In most countries there is a section of opinion which advocates that far more should be done by Government enterprise of this sort.

In view of the widespread interest in the subject, the League Council, at its last session, instructed the Secretary-General to approach all Governments with a detailed questionnaire calling for information on what has been done in the last five years and is contemplated now in the way of public works, with particular attention to the effect of such work on the resumption of economic activity and on the unemployment problem.

The questionnaire, which asks that information be given by the middle of August, calls for information notably on the following points:

(1) A brief description of the main public works:

(a) Undertaken since the beginning of the year 1929 and now completed;

(b) Now in course of execution;

(c) The execution of which is at present in contemplation or schemes for which are in preparation;

(2) The principal administrative methods followed or contemplated for the execution of the work referred to in (1), and any legal provisions relating to such work;

(3) The principal methods employed for financing such work;

(4) An estimate, as far as is possible, of the allocation of expenditure on the execution of the public works referred to in (1), as between materials and equipment provided by national or foreign industries, on the one hand, and labour that is to say, wages and miscellaneous social expenditure on the other;

(5) The Government's opinion with regard to the effects obtained or expected from the execution of the public works referred to in (1) on the resumption of economic and industrial activities and on unemployment.

The suggestion that this enquiry be made came initially from the Committee on Public Works of the League Transit Organisation as a result of the discussions on this subject at the World Monetary and Economic Conference.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SPECIAL REMISSION FOR NON-BARRAGE AREAS

Commissioner's Orders Sequel To Low Prices Of Agricultural Products In Sind

Director of Information, Bombay, states:—

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—

In view of the low prices of agricultural products as compared with these prevailing when the current Settlements were introduced, Government have sanctioned special remission for the "non-Barrage" areas of the following talukas for Rabi 1933-34.

REMISSIONS

The extent of remission and the crops in respect of which it has been allowed is shown against each taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier. Whole district. 25 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops.

Hyderabad Dist. Whole district. 12 1/2 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops except wheat of the Hyderabad taluka.

Sukkur Dist. (Shikarpur). 25 per cent. on the assessment wheat gram and Matar and 12-1/2 per cent on the assessment of other Rabi crops.

Garhi Yasin. 12 1/2 per cent on the assessment of all Rabi crops.

Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki, Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauroget. 12 1/2 per cent of the assessment of wheat crop only.

Karachi Dist. Whole district, except Karachi taluka and the hilly part of Tatta taluka comprising deh Kohistan and a part of deh Thariri. Get 12 1/2 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops.

Nawabshah Dist. Naushahro, Kandiaro and Moro. Get 25 per cent. on the assessment of wheat and Matar crops only.

Sakrand. 25 per cent. on the assessment of wheat and rapeseed crops only.

Dadu Dist (Kotri). 25 per cent. on the assessment of wheat, Jambho, rapeseed, Matar and Gram.

Sehwan. 12 1/2 per cent. on the assessment of Gram and Barley; and 25 per cent. on the assessment of other Rabi crops.

Dadu. 25 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops except Gram.

Johi. 25 per cent. on the assessment of wheat, Jambho and rapeseed crops.

Mithar. 25 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops.

Larkana Dist. (Larkana and Labdarya). 12 1/2 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops.

Warah and Shahdadkot. 25 per cent. on the assessment of all Rabi crops

Ratodero. 12 1/2 per cent. on the assessment of wheat crop only.

Note:—Barani cultivation raised in the above areas and assessed at Re. 1 or less per acre will not participate in the special remission sanctioned.

Orders regarding Karachi Taluka will follow.

They Twaddle Their Thumbs

How British Parliamentarians Kill Time During Debates

What do cabinet ministers do in their spare time?

Premier Ramsay McDonald plays golf, walks, is an enthusiast of art and music, particularly Bach, reads, has an extensive knowledge of modern science, and an equal interest in antiquities.

Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, is a sports fan, particularly football, cricket and rowing. He is interested in pigs, smoking pipes, and reading.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, collects model ships, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, plays tennis, rackets and ice-skates. Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, is fond of yachting. Sir John Simour, Home Secretary, golfs, hunts, shoots and fishes. Sir Philip Cunliffe-lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, likes golf and shooting.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a golfer, a skater, and a chess player. Walking and travelling are popular with Lord Sankey, Lord High Chancellor, and with Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War. All outdoor sports appeal to J. E Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the Marquis of Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, is fond of flying.

Apart from members of the Cabinet, most members of parliament are adept at one particular trick. They can convert their papers into wands, rings, ornamental-looking stars, and paper hats and ships. Some can make paper wine-glasses. They twist these shapes while listening to the debates. Winston Churchill is one of the leading artists.—"British United Press."

GANDHI SEVA SENA AND BIHAR RELIEF

Over Rs. 29,000 Collected So Far

The Hon. Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

The following is the further list of donations for Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	26,215	8	9
Box Collection at the All-India Khadi Exhibition from 28-4-34 to 14-5-34	711	6	9
Individual subscriptions at the Khadi Exhibition:—			
A. Sympathiser	32	8	0
Sjt. Manchharam Vallabhram Pathak	10	0	0
Sjt. P P Shroff	5	0	0
Seth Shorji Vallabhdas	100	0	0
Through the Stationary Merchants' Association:—			
Jagjivandas Nandlal & Co.	51	0	0
Champalal & Co.	51	0	0
J V Navlakhi & Co.	51	0	0
Mansukhlal Shukhlal & Co.	41	0	0
A Sympathiser	40	0	0
Shah & Co.	25	0	0
Ramanlal Manilal & Co.	25	0	0
The Pioneer Stationary Mart	25	0	0
Amin & Co.	25	0	0
Devidas Nandlal & Co.	25	0	0
D Jagjivandas & Co.	21	0	0
Shah Kanji Laxmichand	21	0	0
C D Shah & Co.	15	0	0
Parikh & Bros.	15	0	0
D Thakkar & Co.	15	0	0
The Reliance Agency Ltd.	11	0	0
Shah Chhaganlal Keshavji	11	0	0
The Indo Stationary Mart	11	0	0
Casualiya Bros.	11	0	0
Karakhchand Morarji	11	0	0
Liberty & Co.	11	0	0
The Automa Agency	11	0	0
E Gandalal & Co.	11	0	0
N A Khambatwalla & Bros.	11	0	0
M Narottam & Co.	11	0	0
Box Collection at Madhav Baug Temple from 17-4-34 to 9-6-34	43	11	9
Box Collection at Madhav Bag Temple (for Cows)	8	3	0
Box Collection at Nar Narayan Temple from 26-4-34 to 9-6-34	6	5	0
Box Collection at Samudri Mata Temple	1	15	6
A Sympathiser (through Stm. Vijayaben Parikh)	10	8	0
Sjt. Chimanlal L Shah	10	0	0
Sjt. Chandrakant V Premji	10	0	0
Sjt. N J Majmudar	10	0	0
S B	3	0	0
Monthly Contributions:—			
M S Captain Esq. (May and June)	200	0	0
H S Captain Esq. May and June)	200	0	0
J A D Naoroji Esq. (May and June)	200	0	0
P N (May and June)	100	0	0
A Hindu Brother (May and June)	50	0	0
Mrs. G M S Captain (May and June)	40	0	0
Mrs. Dhirajben Mehta (March to May)	24	0	0
Mrs. Banoobai Billimoria (May and June)	20	0	0
Dadar Hindi Stree Sangathan Club (May)	7	0	0
Smt. Vijiben Vora (March to May)	6	0	0
D F P (May)	5	0	0
Messrs. Anandkar Bros. (May)	5	0	0
Seth Vithaldas Chunilal Jariwalla (May)	5	0	0
Miss Bachubai Wagle (May)	4	0	0
Staff of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School (May)	3	0	0
Sjt. V G Bole (May)	2	0	0
Sjt. A V Vengsarker (May)	2	0	0
Sjt. K D Gaokar (May)	2	0	0
Box Collection through a Friend	0	10	9
Smt. Shanta Sampat	0	8	0
Total Rs.	29,110	5	6

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

Thundershowers In Gujerat Central India & Bihar

POONA, June 17.

The monsoon has weakened temporarily in Malabar and Lower Burma but remains strong in Konkan and active in pUper Burma, Assam and North Bengal. Widespread thundershowers have occurred in Gujarat, the central parts of the country, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the West United Provinces.

A western disturbance caused widespread dust or thunderstorms along the Northwest Frontier and in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan and Malabar and Local in Burma, Bengal, the west United Provinces, east Central India, the Central Provinces, East Rajputana, and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in the east United Provinces, west Central India, east and north Punjab, Gujarat, and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina, one and a half inches; Bhamo one; Cherrapunji four; Dhubri, two; Purnea and Dinajpur one and a half; Daltonganj, Silchar and Jalpaiguri one; Sooni four; Kanker three; Mainpuri, Guna and Jagdalpur one and a half; Dehradun and Mussoori one; Veraval three; Rajkot one; Simla and Ajmer a half; Bombay four; Karwar three; Ratnagiri Mahableshwar and Marmagao two; Khandala one and a half; Mangalore and Calicut one and Belgaum three quarters.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue active in the Konkan, upper Burma and Assam. Rainfall will be widespread in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces, Central India Gujarat and extend in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and east and north Punjab. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely along the northwest Frontier, southwest Punjab and Sind—A. P.

HARD LOT OF HYDERABAD FARMERS

400 Acres Of Wet Land Abandoned

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 17

The acuteness of the misery of the agricultural classes of the Hyderabad is reflected in the report to hand from Nagar Kurnool, Mahbubnagar district, that the villagers have abandoned 400 acres of wet land, finding it impossible to make cultivation sufficiently remunerative, even to pay the Government revenue, and that the cultivators of Gokavaram have followed suit.—United Press.

IMMORTAL LEGACY OF HIS INSPIRATION

Calcutta Celebrates Deshabandhu's Anniversary

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Two largely attended meetings were held this evening, one at the Albert Hall and the other at the Esplanade Maidan, to pay tributes to the sacred memory of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Presiding over the Albert Hall meeting Mr. T. C. Goswami said: "It is true that Providence has deprived us of our Deshbandhu. But we are not bereft of the legacy he has left the immortal legacy of his inspiration and statesmanship.

We have suffered grievously at the hands of fate, but there are things that transcend fate—the will of man and the justice of his cause

One sacred trust is committed to our care. May we lesser men never betray that trust."

Presiding over the Maidan meeting, Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta said:—"The only way of honouring the sacred memory of Deshabandhu Das is for his countrymen to begin nation's work from where he left is unfinished."—United Press.

BRITAIN'S MERCANTILE NAVY IS SHRINKING

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The number of seamen employed in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands has steadily decreased during the past two years.

The latest census figures published in the "Board of Trade Journal" reveal a drop of more than 20,000 since 1931.

The figures are:—

	1933	1932	1931
Brit'sh	96,916	99,142	108,882
Foreign	7,661	8 165	11204
Lascars	42,475	43,403	49,125
Total	147,052	150,730	169,211

MUSSOLINI GLORIFIES WAR

Virtues Only Revealed In "Bloody Efforts," Says He

Fuller reports of Signor Mussolini's speech at Rome in mail week show that he made the following references to war:—

The terrible question that has lain upon the spirit of the peoples from the beginning of history to the present day is this: Shall it be peace or war?

History tells us that war is the phenomenon which goes with the development of humanity. Perhaps that is the tragic destiny that lies upon mankind. War is to man what maternity is to woman.

Froudhon said: "War is of divine origin."

Heraclitus found war the origin of all things.

In the Italian Encyclopaedia I have set out clearly my thoughts from the philosophical and theoretical point of view. I do not believe in perpetual peace. Furthermore, I consider that it is degrading the negatives the fundamental virtues of mankind which only reveal themselves in bloody efforts under the plain light of the sun. (Applause).

But that is our theoretical position. Political life, our interests the work of internal reconstruction on which we are engaged, makes us desire a long period of peace. But, in any case, if the alternative must come about the Italian people, uplifted and strengthened by the aristocracies of the Lictor, will confront events in complete tranquility, with conscientious discipline, and a firm will.

The World Glut Of Merchant Shipping

According to figures published by the League of Nations Transit Organisation the world figure of tonnage afloat in 1931 was 68.7 million tons as compared with 45.4 million tons in 1914. The increase in transport capacity is proportionately even greater, because vessels are now from 10 to 30 per cent faster on an average than they were in 1914, and their average tonnage has increased 40 per cent, which makes possible a more efficient use of cargo space.

This increase in transport capacity has coincided with a steady shrinkage in world trade. In 1930, the value of world trade as measured in terms of gold had dropped 19 per cent by comarison with 1929; in 1931, it diminished by 28 per cent as compared with the previous year; while in the first half of 1932 it was 34 per cent lower than in the first half of 1931. The decline in world trade and the restrictions imposed by exchange controls, quotas and prohibitions have substantially decreased the demand for freights. The almost total ending of mass emigration to overseas countries and the decline in passenger traffic have further seriously affected the interests of merchant shipping.

The result is that freight rates, which during the years 1924 to 1927 remained at 25 per cent above the average pre-war level, fell to 14.9 per cent above this level in 1928, declined a further 2 per cent in 1929, and, by July 1932, had dropped to more than 8 per cent below the pre-war level.

The information issued by the Transit Organisation gives as the reasons for the heavy increase in shipping the determined efforts of maritime countries—in certain cases with Government assistance—to develop their merchant shipping because of (a) the importance of the earnings of shipping companies; (b) questions of national prestige and considerations of security

The consequence of the glut of shipping has been that, in 1932, according to the Chamber of Shipping, 14.5 million tons, or more than 20 per cent of the world's shipping, was withdrawn from service, and more than a million tons was scrapped. This has led to further attempts by each country to salvage its own shipping by direct or indirect Government subsidies or by the pooling of shipping enterprises on a large scale and a policy of economy.

Relief For Kapurthala Agriculturists

KAPURTHALA, June 16.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja who is at present enjoying holiday in Paris has granted remission of two annas in a rupee in land revenue assessment.—United Press.

Madras, June 16.—The City Police arrested last night three Bengalees, while they were sleeping Peoples Park. The arrested men were taken to the Police Commissioner's Office this morning and further enquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

SWASTIKA OVER UNION JACK

British Fascist Escapade On Empire Day

Three members of the Imperial League of Fascists—which is not of the Sir Oswald Mosley brand—qualified on the morning of May 24 for the storm troopers' medal by hoisting a Swastika flag over the Union Jack above London County Hall in honour of Empire Day.

The County Council is now dominated by a Socialist majority, of which Herbert Morrison, secretary of the London Labour Party, is the leader, and, as far as the London schools are concerned, they changed the official designation of Empire Day to Commonwealth Day. Early in the morning when the staff arrived, it was seen that the Swastika flag was flying on the flagpole above the Union Jack. It was promptly hauled down, and later an official of the Imperial Fascist League announced that his members were responsible for climbing up the wall and putting up the flag.

They tried to haul down the Union Jack, which this official claimed was now a Jewish flag, but found it tied with wires which could not even be cut, so they contented themselves with putting the Swastika above it.

Morrison told a reporter: "Apparently some nitwits of the Fascist variety thought they would have a bit of fun combined with pro-German propaganda, but they were poor souls who had been misled. This playing around with the regulations must stop. There is more serious work to be done, and people who get in the way are apt to get into trouble. Anyhow, it was a good joke against the Fascists."

"MAKE CONGRESS MOUTHPIECE OF NATION"

(Continued from page 14.)

aged by the collections made in the last few days and hope to collect their quota soon.—A.P.

BAN ON KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS

Delhi Congress Committee's Criticism

NEW DELHI, June 17

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon under the presidency of Pyarilal Sharma of Meerut, it was decided to complete of the organisation of Congress Committees by August 7, in obedience to the Patna Resolution.

Another resolution expressed surprise and alarm at the reply of the Home Secretary, Government of India, to the letter of the Acting President of the Indian National Congress, regarding the ban on Khudai Khidmatgars, which is an organisation of volunteers affiliated to the Congress. The meeting criticised the Government's policy which it was alleged, was calculated to breed distrust and countrywide discontent.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S GUJERAT TOUR

Slight Change In Programme

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

In order that different places between Bombay and Ahmedabad may take advantage of Mahatma Gandhi's tour, slight change has been made in the programme of Gandhiji.

Gandhiji would leave Bombay for Poona from where he leaves on June 26 by the morning train at 8-45. He would see Harijan workers and admirers at Bulsar, Billimora, Navsari, Surat, Ankleshwar, Broach, Palej, Miyagam, Baroda, Anand, Nadiad and other stations where the train stops for more than 10 minutes.

Thus without wasting much of time he would be able to learn about the Harijan movement of Gujarat.—United Press.

Gandhiji Congratules ... C. P. Govt

MADRAS, June 14.

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan":—

"The Central Provinces Government deserves congratulations for announcing that hence-forward the ...

JAMNADAS MEHTA CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF LABOUR

(Continued from page 14.)

nological progress of the world, has made it imperative that reduction of hours must follow.

ABJECT POVERTY.

We may not be in agreement with those technologists in America who have come to the conclusion that a 4 days' week and a 4 hours' day are being rendered possible by technological progress but we cannot allow our mass of unemployed roaming the streets of industrial towns with bitterness in their hearts suffering from abject poverty on the one hand and witnessing idleness and dissipation on the other.

If the social system is to adjust itself to the requirements of the times the two draft Conventions which are now before us ought to be immediately adopted.

In fact many cracks are appearing in the social and industrial system under the weight of unemployment and if we want to save the system from sudden collapse we must no longer delay in taking action on the lines of the draft Conventions.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

So far as India is concerned, this House is perhaps not acquainted with the scale and intensity of the unemployment that prevails in my country. No statistical record of an authoritative character is available but some of us who have attempted to calculate the volume of unemployment have been staggered with the results that have followed. I had occasion over three years ago to investigate this question. Including the peasantry, the middle class and the industrial workers, I was able to come to a provisional conclusion that no less than 40,000,000 of people in India were either wholly or partly unemployed.

Some months later our distinguished countryman, Sir M. Visvesvaraiya, who was the Prime Minister of Mysore State and is an engineer and an economist of international reputation, independently came to the same conclusion.

BUTLER'S ASSURANCE.

Some time ago Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, while answering a question on this point in the House if Commons, is reported to have said that he would be prepared to undertake an investigation. I do not know whether he has taken any steps in that direction since, but I will request the representatives of Government of India here to tell us what the results of such an investigation were if any has taken place; or if no investigation has taken place so far whether and when it is to be undertaken.

The Government of India are never tired of boasting that among all the countries of Asia they are the only government who have ratified the Washington Hours of Work Convention of 1919. It will be interesting, however, to recall that, in accepting the Hours Convention with special provisions for India, the Government did no more than register what had actually happened in the industries owing to the constant propaganda among the working classes in favour of short hours. In fact it would not be an overstatement to say that Government have been lagging behind public opinion in India.

UNSYMPATHETIC EMPLOYERS

As there is acute unemployment with the existing weekly hours it is clear that the time for a further reduction has arrived. I am sorry to find that the employers' attitude towards this question of a 40 hour week is of an unsympathetic character.

Taking the industrial workers alone, the unemployment amongst them is intense in almost every industrial town. In the City of Bombay, before the strike, there were nearly 50,000 operatives who were unemployed out of a total of nearly 150,000. With the strike that is now going on they are almost all on the streets.

Amongst the railway workers 50,000 were sacked three years ago in the course of four months and the rest are all partly unemployed as a result of the 5 per cent reduction in wages since 1931. If we take into account the number of workers on Indian railways as somewhere near 600,000 then 5 per cent reduction in wages amounts to the dismissal of 35,000 workers. The middle class unemployment is almost tragic and clamours for instantaneous solution.

The National Trades Union Federation of India and the first Asiatic Labour Conference have pressed for a 40-hour week. In view of these circumstances the reduction of the working day and the working week so far as India is concerned, will not only be fully justified but they will have behind them, I trust, the support of all sections of opinion, including the Government.

The traditional attitude of the employers is, however, causing me serious concern. The Employers' Delegate from India has stated that unemployment in India is of a different character from what it is generally understood. I confess I do not understand this refinment. What consolation is it to an unemployed man in India that the character of his unemployment differs from that of his Western comrade, in either case his wife and family starve, the more so in India as there is no unemployment insurance with us.

If I may utter a word of warning to Governments who, as Mr. Hayday said, are sitting idle like Micawber waiting for something to turn up, I would say that unless they wake up betimes something will really turn up that will upturn the existing social system a bit too suddenly.

AMRITSAR'S PURSE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

AMRITSAR, June 15.

An extraordinary meeting of the Gandhi Purse Committee was held last night at the residence of Seth Brijlal Bhatia. The decisions arrived at the Harijan Workers' Conference held at Lahore were read and an appeal to concentrate efforts on the collection of funds for the purse to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival at Amritsar was made. Several bodies were formed for collectng funds in the numerous wards of the city and also to hold public meetings.—United Press.

Packard's New Small Car

There is much discussion in automobile circles over Packard's recent announcement of the impending introduction of a new small car to sell for less than Rs. 1,200.00 at the factory. Packard has built only high-priced cars for 35 years.

No details about the new car, other than its approximate price have been made known. Even the name is being kept secret, and no one seems quite sure whether it will be known as a Packard or not.

classes" are to be known as Harijans and the "Criminal Tribes" as wandering tribes. Both the names "Depressed Classes" and "Criminal Tribes" were certainly offensive and let us hope that other Governments will copy the good example set by the C. P. Government".

INDER LAL SUES FOR GIRL'S RESTORATION

Says He was Lawfully Married To Her.

BANNU, June 15.

Inder Lal who is undegoing a sentence of two years for removing a girl named Shile, from the lawful custody of her uncle Jethanand, Municipal Commissioner, has instituted a civil suit through his attorney, for restoration of the girl alleging that the girl was married to him according to Hindu Law.

The case came up for hearing yesterday before the Judicial E. A. C. when three prosecution witnesses were examined. Witness Gulichand on being examined said he was witness to the marriage ceremony which took place in the house of the father of Inder Lal. Further examined, he said he asked the girl thrice if she was a willing party to the marriage to which she replied in the affirmative.

The priest who performed the marriage ceremony was also examined.—United Press.

MR. MANSINHJI

Dhrangadhra Dewan Resigns

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

Mr. Mansinghji, the Dewan of Dhrangadhra, has resigned and is retiring on a pension of Rs. 1,200 a month. Mr. Manishanker Rajaram, it is understood, will succeed

Need For Economic Disarmament

International Regulation Of Tariffs

The international regulation of tariffs is in no sense a new subject. It was before us half a century ago when an American presidential candidate pronounced the tariff to be a "local issue" and it promises to continue a practical question of national and of world politics until it is eventually solved through either the elimination of the tariff or the exercise of complete control where the greatest interest lies, that is, by the Society of Nations.

I suppose that the ordinary basis of any sort of legal control is the interest, presumably of a real, but oftentimes of an imaginary character, which is felt by the human beings concerned. Under modern economic conditions the people of every nation have a real and pressing interest in the tariffs which other nations enact, writes Mr. Wallace McLure in "United India and Indian States."

Perhaps one of the most surprising of all of the remarkable displays of human behavior which we witness at the present time is the behavior of national governments in respect of tariffs. It is perfectly obvious that any one national government cannot enact tariffs without injuring the people of other countries. It is perfectly obvious that the governments of other countries cannot enact tariffs without injuring the people of every individual country. And yet we find that every country makes its enactments in almost or in altogether complete disregard of every other country and for the most part without any attempt at agreement with other countries. Each government seems to assume that it can interfere with the trade of the world and yet have its own international trade interests escape outside interference. yet of cours, every statesman knows that this same game is one that every country can play and that every country does play. In spite of this universal knowledge, every national government acts as though it itself could get away with the goods and that no other country could even play the game. We need not inquire whether the "goods" are worth getting away with. The essentially interesting thing is the widespread habit of ignoring the international character of the tariff problem.

BILATERAL RECIPROCITY.

Nevertheless, there is now and there has been for some generations past enough or enlightenment on these matters to result in some modicum of international consultation and some control that may be called international over some actual tariff rates. This "international" control results chiefly from bilateral reciprocity treaties or agreements, which various countries have taken the initiative in negotiating with such other countries as would accept them. It is necessary to realise that tariffs are being introduced chaotically and that only by getting other countries to reduce can any individual country successfully accomplish this form of economic disarmament. Governments whose leaders are fully aware of this may find means to stem the tide of producing interests which are afraid of international competition in their own country and which endeavor to put into operation at the expense of their fellow countrymen the interesting form on nationalism, free gifts to the rest of the world, that results from exporting goods without at the same time importing goods to pay for them.

At the present moment the United States is considering entry upon a program calculated to bring about reciprocal reduction in tariff duties through a system of tariff bargaining agreements.

When Richard Cobden had completed the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty with France (1860) and plans were being made for other such treaties, all of them to generalize reductions by virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause, Gladstone pronounced the resulting system to be a treaty with the world. There is much truth in the observation that a system of bilateral reciprocity treaties, bound together by the most-favored-nation clause, becomes analogous to a great piece of international legislation and hence to subject the tariff to a considerable degree of genuinely international regulation and control. At all events, many countries enter into the process of determining what the tariffs of one country shall be and, if numerous systems of such agreements are entered into among the leading commercial countries, the result is that most of them have some voice in the making of the tariffs of the rest.

ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT.

The American Government, at the World Economic Conference last summer, put forward a carefully considered plan for economic disarmament as a way out of the world economic depression. This plan was based on the belief that the unregulated tendency of separately acting national governments to increase barriers to trade without reference to the others had contributed markedly to the depression and that the remedy was international co-operative action.

The situation is, indeed, analogous to what you see at any crowded corner where there is no traffic policeman and no traffic light. The result aimed at through international control is precisely that relative orderliness of movement which you see at the same corner once the policeman or the light has been supplied. Social regulation, on an international scale, such as the United States Government proposed, was expected to comprise not merely the bilateral agreements, of the kind referred to above, which the United States is now contemplating, on the basis of legislation pending in Congress, to put into operation, but also procedure through general multilateral conventions aimed at obtaining the adherence of all countries.

NEAREST APPROACH.

The simplicity and the uniformity of the multilateral treaty, the nearest approach we have to an international legislative process, has recommended it in modern times for the purpose of regulating many international affairs. Regulation of this sort, as proposed at London and endorsed by resolution at the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, December, 1933, has been undertaken with varied success for many years. During the decade prior to the World War, the levying of countervailing duties was successfully regulated through an international commission set up by virtue of the International Sugar Convention, to which the leading European countries were parties. The League of Nations has put forward several conventions of this type. Some thirty-five countries are parties to the successfully operating Convention of 1923 for the simplification of customs formalities. Customs formalities are not, of course, customs duties, but they lie in the same general field as the tariff and the greater simplicity and uniformity which has resulted from this League of Nations Convention is an excellent precedent for further activity in that general field.

The effort of the League to eliminate prohibitions and restrictions, through the Convention of 1927, met with only nominal success, but some twenty countries are parties to agreements of the following year which maintain free trade in or limit the export duties upon certain raw materials of considerable importance.

Several of the northern European countries obtained, in the Oslo Convention (1930), an agreement among themselves to notify one another in advance of increasing their tariffs, and consider such objections as other parties might raise.

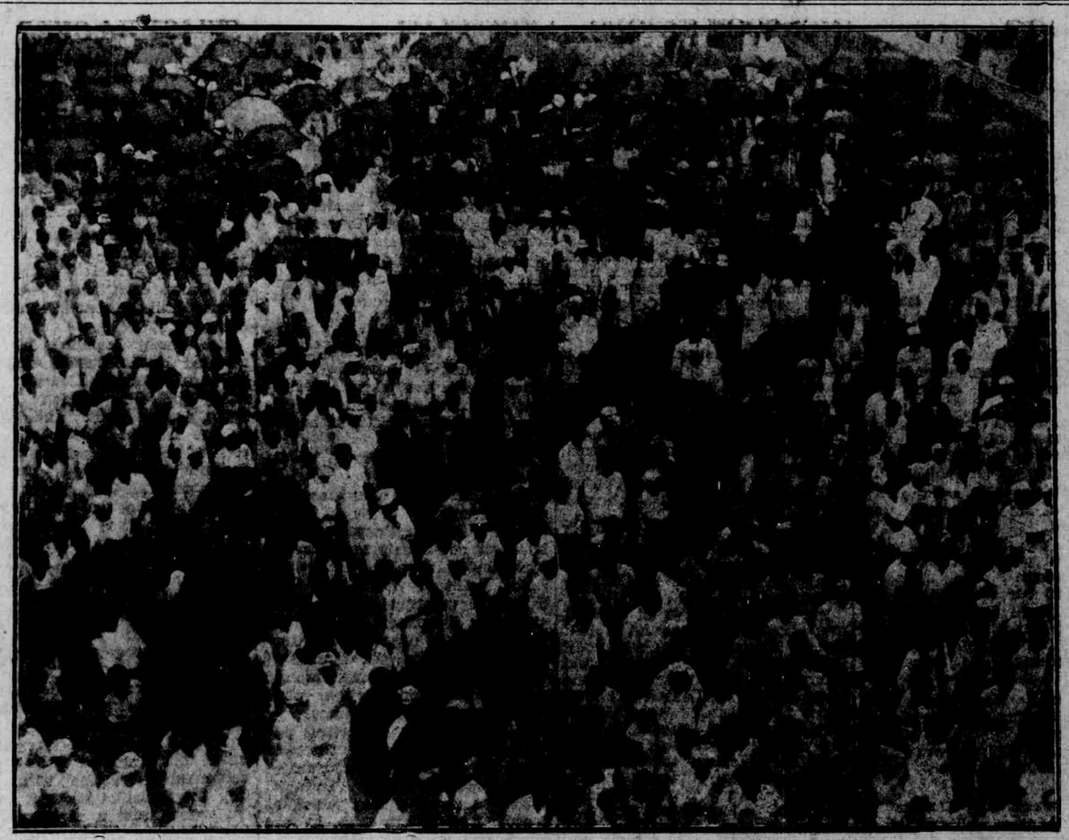
TARIFF TRUCE.

In 1932 an agreement was signed at Geneva by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, to which all countries were invited to adhere, for the purpose of bringing about a gradual reduction of all existing import duties by ten per cent per year until the duties should be reduced to half their former amount. This treaty was never put into effect but the world-wide discussion and frequent acclaim with which it was received suggests that in the minds of many economists and statesmen international regulation of tariffs in this full sense of the word is approaching nearer and nearer to the realm of practical politics.

In 1933 most of the nations, following the lead of the United States entered into a tariff truce—a vague and, from the practical point of view, a rather futile one, but nevertheless a legally binding agreement temporarily to maintain the 'status quo' with respect to tariffs.

The Montevideo Conference took steps looking to the exemption from the most-favored-nation clause of the advantages mutually acquired by the parties to multipartite economic treaties of general application and open to adherence by all countries. The object was the strengthening of the multipartite treaty as an instrument of international control of the tariff and other economic subjects.

According, in looking forward to the international law of the future, it seems reasonable to expect that the regulation of economic affairs, including tariffs, will take a larger and larger place. It is perhaps not too much to suppose that some people now living will witness not only international law, but international administrative machinery as well, adequate for preventing separate tariff-enacting units from reciprocally destroying the trade of the world.



The huge gathering which collected at the Congress House, Bombay, to participate in the Flag Salutation Ceremony on Sunday morning.

CONSTITUTION & POWERS OF THE BOARD

(Continued from page 1).

of the Communal Award, it is necessary to define the Congress attitude on it. The Congress claims to represent equally all the communities composing the Indian Nation and, therefore, in view of division of opinion as can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as the division of opinon lasts.

At the same time it is necessary to redeclare the policy of the Congress on the Communal question:—

No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of the national, which is agreed to by all the parties concerned, and, conversely, to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties.

WHOLLY UNSATISFACTORY.

Judged by the national standard the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds.

It is, however, obvious that the only way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore the ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by any appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority.

The following is the draft constitution and Rules of Business of the Congress Parliamentary Board, which were approved by the Working Committee on Sunday:—

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

(1) A.I.C.C.'s resolution and (2) Congress Creed:—

"In as much as there exists in the Congress a large body of members who believe in the necessity of entry into the legislatures as a step in the country's progress towards its goal, the All-India Congress Committee hereby appoint Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. M. A. Ansari to form a Board with Dr. M. A. Ansari as President, called the Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of not more than 25 Congressmen. "The Board shall run and control elections of members to the Legislatures on behalf of the Congress and shall have power to raise, possess and administer funds for carrying out its duties.

"The Board shall be subject to the control of the All-India Congress Committee and shall have power to frame its constitution and make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs. The constitution and the rules and regulations shall be in force pending the approval or otherwise of the Working Committee. The Board shall select only such Congressmen as will be pledged to carry out in the legislatures the Congress policy as it will be determined from time to time."

CONGRESS CREED.

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Purna Swarajya (Complete Independence) by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means."

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Board was duly constituted by Dr. M. A. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 20th of May 1934. The names of the members nominated, and the office-bearers elected at the first meeting of the Board held on May 20, 1934, in appendix marked (a) and (b) respectively.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

Constitution and rules of the Board:—

1. The Central Office of the Board shall be at such a place, as may be determined upon by the General Secretaries.

2. A member of the Board shall be deemed to have vacated his office if he

(a) Ceases to be a member of the Indian National Congress;
(b) Resigns, or
(c) Is removed from the Board in accordance with the rules prescribed hereafter in this behalf.

3. The Board shall fill up all vacancies.

Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled up at a meeting of the then members of the Board, provided previous notice of this has been given.

4. The Board shall have the power to appoint its own President, from time to time, except during the tenure of the office of the President by Dr. M. A. Ansari, or during his absence in Europe, by the Acting President, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COMMITTEES.

5. The Board shall elect the following office-bearers:
1. Two General Secretaries.
2 Four Secretaries.

6. The Board may appoint committees with such powers and duties as the Board may delegate to them from time to time, provided that the Board or any of its committees may delegate any of its powers to any one or more of its respective members, provided also that the Board or any committee may modify or revoke any of the powers so delegated.

7. A Committee shall be elected by the Board for the selection of candidates for legislatures. This Committee shall have the power to co-opt, not more than 3 Congressmen of each Congress province, to assist in the work of selecting candidates for that province, and the co-opted members of the Committee shall have the right to participate in the proceedings, but will not have the right to vote.

8 The Board may make rules for the conduct of business, and for enforcing discipline amongst its members.

9 The Board shall have disciplinary power over the Congress members of the Legislatures and may make rules in that behalf.

AMENDING OF CONSTITUTION

10 This constitution shall not be altered or amended, except at a special meeting convened for this purpose, and by the vote of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Board, present and voting at the meeting.

RULES OF BUSINESS

1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Board and the Committee. 2. In the absence of the President the members present at a meeting shall elect one of themselves to the chair. 3 Meetings may be ordinary or special. On a written requisition signed by 7 members a special meeting shall be convened to consider specific items mentioned in the requisition. 4 The quorum for the meeting of the Board shall be 9 but if a meeting fails for want of a quorum the President or in his absence the General Secretary shall have the power to adjourn the meeting. No quorum shall be necessary for an adjourned meeting. (a) A meeting may with the consent of the members present may be adjourned to any date or place No matter which was not on the agenda of the original at an adjourned meeting and no quorum for the adjourned meeting shall be necessary.

(b) The President shall have the power to obtain the necessary decision by circulation in all matters of emergency.

5. Notices of meetings of the Board shall be posted at least 10 clear days before the date of the meeting.

6 All Communications passing between office bearers, the members coopted members and the candidates and all correspondence addressed to members and office bearers by any person on matters concerning the election shall be treated as confidential, and shall in no case be published unless authorised by the General Secretary or any person on his behalf.

Attempt To Smuggle Goods Fails

TRANQUEBAR, (By Mail).

A big consignment of contraband goods valued at about Rs. 1,000, consisting of silk, cigarettes, safety matches, sugar and betelnut bags, while being imported from the adjacent French-India territory of Karaikal, into the British limits at Tranquebar, was seised by Mr. Guruswamy Thevar, Sub-Inspector of Land, Customs and his men last night.

It is stated the contraband articles were being conveyed by nearly 100 men on their heads through unauthorised routes, but the smugglers abandoned the goods at the approach of customs authorities and beat a hasty retreat to French territories.—A. P.

Village Fire Guts 50 Houses

NELLORE, (By Mail).

Information has reached here that about 50 houses and a number of cattle were destroyed as the result of a fire outbreak on the night of the 5th instant in the village of Duttalur in Udayagiri Taluq. The loss is estimated at

ANNASAHEB SHINDE HONOURED

Tribute To Lifelong Service ... In Cause Of Harijan ... Uplift

Karmaveer Vithal Ramji Shinde, the well-known worker in the field of social reform, and generally known as Anna Sahib Shinde, was the distinguished guest at a public function held in his honour at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on Sunday evening, when he was presented with an address in recognition of his untiring services rendered to the uplift of the Harijans for the past twenty years.

Nearly forty organisations in the City and the district of Bombay, were the signatories to the address.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji presided on the occasion in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi, who was announced to preside over the function.

Even though it was drizzling intermittently throughout the evening, large crowds waited from an early time opposite the entrance to the Hall, only to be disappointed when it was learnt that Gandhiji was unable to be present at the function.

Mr. Bhau Saheb Shinde in welcoming the audience observed that they were met to honour a selfless worker, who had spared no pains for the amelioration of the Harijans for more than 20 years.

DEDICATED LIFE FOR SERVICE

Anna Saheb was a B.A., LL.B., and though he was offered lucrative jobs, he rejected these offers for the sake of the down-trodden peoples of India and sacrificed his all for their uplift.

After eloquent tributes were paid to the guest of the evening for his useful and constructive work during the long period when he had been associated with the removal of untouchability, the address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket was presented to him amidst loud cheers.

Seth Mathuradas congratulated Anna Saheb for the well-deserved recognition he received at the hands of the public of Bombay.

WIPE OFF THIS SIN.

Anna Saheb Shinde replying to the address, observed that though he thanked the various committees and the organisations which came forward to reward him in the manner they had chosen, he could not find any utility for such addresses unless the public were purified in their hearts and busy themselves in wiping off the evil of untouchability. So long as the people allowed this sin to be perpetrated they could not dream of any Swaraj for their Motherland. No religion, be it Christianity or Islam or Zoroastrianism, ever recognised a queer thing as untouchability, and it was among Hindus only that such invidious distinction between caste and caste existed.

But, fortunately, for the Indians, Mahatma Gandhi had taken up the cause of the Harijans, and he was sure to exert his utmost to eradicate this blot.

Amidst loud cheers the function came to a close.

The Maharaja Volunteer Corps maintained order and controlled

LARWOOD'S 'NO' TO SELECTORS

Decision Not To Play In Tests Against The Australians

LONDON, June 17.

Larwood has no intention of playing in the Second Test, according to the "Sunday Express", which declares that the Test selectors who are meeting to-day to choose the second team are believed to have intended to invite Larwood and Voce. The "Sunday Express" says that Voce was informed last night that Larwood has decided in no circumstances to accept an invitation to play against the Australians.

The journal adds that there is the possibility that the decision will be followed by the resignation of the Notts Captain, A. W. Carr, who has always stood solidly behind Larwood. Allegations of political pressure regarding the team are refuted by Lord Hailsham who, interviewed by the "Sunday Express" said:—

"Any suggestion of political pressure being brought against Larwood's inclusion in the Tests is so absurd that it really needs no answer. I, of course, am not speaking for the selectors of the M.C.C., but I know from my own experience that Larwood's relationship with the ruling authority has always been most cordial. I don't understand why there should be rumours that he is forced out of the Tests. To my personal knowledge such is not the case."—Reuter's Special.

INDIA BEAT TRANSVAAL

Give Amazing Exhibition Of Ball Control

PRETORIA, June 16.

The All-India touring team beat Transvaal by six goals to one. The tourists gave amazing exhibition of ball control and displayed remarkable speed.

At half time the tourists led by five goals to nil, the goal scorers so far being Bhattacharjee and Luxminarayen.

On resumption Govender scored for Transvaal and Bhattacharjee again scored a goal for the tourists.—Reuter's Special.

"MOSQUE DAY" ON 25th JUNE

Appeal To Help Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 16.

In the stricken land of Bihar man has appealed to brother man and the succour has come just in time to relieve the distress. Four thousand of God's own houses still stand demolished by the great earthquake of the 15th January. If two lakhs and a half are subscribed they can still shine in their ancient glory. The Bihar Muslim cannot stop the coming monsoon and has already left the repairs of his own house and turned hurriedly to mosques to save the great monuments of the past from being washed away by the rains.

On June 25, the Milad SHARIF would be held all over India in all Muslim palaces and hamlets. The tide of religious fervour would sweep the whole Islamic fraternity. If local men of influence come forward and appeal to all associations political, social and religious, princes and peasants would contribute their mite for this sacred cause.

Taking this opportunity as God-send, the United Bihar Central Mosque Fund Committee strongly appeals to all the sympathisers of the mosques to organise a "Mosque Day" on the 12th Rabiulawal (corresponding to 25th June 1934) and collect subscription for the Bihar mosques and remit it to the Allahabad Bank and Bank of Bihar, Patna, in the name of the Secretary.

NEW DELHI, June 17

The opening Ceremony of the Delhi District Congress Committee was performed this evening by Mr. Pyarilal Sharma in Chandni Chowk, amidst scenes in great enthusiasm.—United Press.

In the Cricket Match between Uppingham and Repton, Repton won by an innings and 10 runs.

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Lansbury's Remedy For Crime

DANGEROUS JAIL PRINCIPLES

Pilate said, " What is truth?" We who live in the 20th century may well ask, "What is crime?"

A starving woman surrounded with several starving children is, according to modern law, a criminal if she enters a food store and helps herself and her children to food, or in any way strives to get the means of subsistence for herself and her children while she has not the means of paying for it, writes Mr. Lansbury in "Clarion."

A good citizen who buys or hires a new patent apparatus to increas the output of his factory, and at the same time displaces workpeople (one of whom may be the bread-winner of such a woman as I have mentioned above), is looked up to with respect and regarded as a benefactor of society.

NOBODY WANTS THEM.

Numbers of young lads of between 16 and 21, living in industrial districts, find themselves not wanted as a result of this benefaction. After long periods of unemployment they are put on Means Test, and become a burden to their parents and friends.

Many of these take to petty crime. Some become inured to crime and become criminals on a large scale. Others find a way out through suicide. All these, even the last, are criminals in the eye of the law.

Now I am far from saying or thinking that Socialism will get rid of all offences against society. We shall need some generations more of progress in human thought and action before we are able to find that we are free of offences by individuals against each other.

CAUSES.

It is, however, true that once we remove from our minds purely personal offences, we are forced to the conclusion that the causes of crime against which laws are made are to be found in the working of economic conditions which govern our lives, and are accepted as moral and good by the vast majority of mankind.

In the England which I visualise, our main object will be to get rid of all the causes which produce crime. Every step we take to substitute national ownership and organisation of industry for use and service, and no usury or profit, will help get rid of crime.

But, more important still, every step we take to bring security, peace, leisure and joy into life will at once make the road to a crimeless society more easy and certain.

We shall never get rid of crimes against property until we have assured to everybody a full and complete means of life. We shall not arrive at the goal all at once, but it is our goal, and does mean that for things necessary for our life we shall depend upon national and not private ownership.

Money will be national money, whether in the form of gold, credits or paper. There will be no slums because there will be no slum owners.

There will be no withholding food and other goods from use, because these will be owned and controlled for and on behalf of the nation; no rack-renting either of land or houses; these will be owned by local authorities and the nation.

Meantime, we live in a competitive state, and people do commit crimes of one sort and another and are sent to prisons. The object of prison is to punish in the hope that persons thus punished will never offend again. All sorts of adjuncts are now tacked on, such as preventive officers, probation officers, Borstal and other institutions.

THIS MAKES CRIMINALS

It is true that crime is reduced when trade is good or the nation is engaged in a great war, but so soon as bad trade comes and the war is over, the wave of crime immediately rises.

Prison punishment settles nothing, does not cure the victim and does not prevent others following his example. Prisons do not cure or diminsh crime. There is good reason to believe that they actually increase it.

In addition ,prisons are unfit for the worst of us. From the moment an ordinary person is in the hands of the police and finally in the hands of the prison officials, he is dehumanised.

He is a number, clad in the most ugly clothes, fed on good food which is completely ruined by cooking, treated all the time as a machine.

Many good people try to humanise prisons. It cannot be done. The principle is punishment, and even the best governors and officials are dominated by this. Solitary confinement, plank beds, punishment cells, and all the horror of despair kill manhood and reduce the victims to pawns.

BEGIN AGAIN.

I would abolish the whole system and start fresh with the word "cure." I would take several lessons from the methods employed in Russia. There the prisons are much less clean than here, but are infinitely more human.

Prisoners can rise to be officials, all are paid wages, and all who can work do useful work. In all prisons there is a library, a Lenin's corner for study, and a cooperative store. The whole idea is to treat prisoners as human beings. There is very loose discipline. It is, however, all the same discipline.

The places used as prisons are, in the main, workshops where useful work is organised and paid for. The relations between prisoner and officers are cordial and friendly. There is no uniform and smoking is allowed.

In Swiezerland, when I was there with the Poor Law Commission in 1905, we inspected prisons where the prisoners are on parole. One man and his wife managed about one hundred men, and by treating them as human beings found no need to use force.

NO DOORS LOCKKED.

No doors were locked, and a prisoner could run away if he chose. Wages were paid, but work was not organised as in Russia. Still, the whole idea was to keep prisoners human.

While I would radically reform prisons, I would also put a sharp and sudden end to places that are worse than prisons, though scarcely anybody knows of them as they really are, except the unfortunate victims who are caught in them.

These are our Poor Law institutions for the able-bodied. Of course, there are certain exceptions, but in general the charge against them is true.

Certainly, I would rather go to prison than to a workhouse myself, any day. The reason that they are so bad is that once again the system is penal. Their intention is to punish, which means to degrade.

They succeed in doing it.

In Belgium I have seen Labour Colonies also which were certainly infinitely worse than our prisons. I am not prepared to make so sweeping a change against our British Labour Colonies. Nevertheless, a place like Belmont has been run as a penal institution, and needs drastic change.

PAYING PROFESSIONS

Compare your attainments and aptitudes with the requirements of prospective professions like acting, actuarial Science, agency work, Dentistry, journalism, salesmanship and dozen others and see what profession should you select by study of Mohan's "Careers for Indians" 2nd Ed. 260 pp. Rs. 2. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

(5)

KUCHKILAY AND BHUNDBHUCHHI TO GO

Cutchi Harijans Get Much Needed Relief

The Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Anjar, wires under date June 16:

On telegraphic invitation of the Divan of Cutch Sjts. Dungarsey Dharamsey and Kantiprasad Antani, President and Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Anjar, had a lengthy interview with the Divan Sahib yesterday, and ultimately the Divan Sahib declared that the universally condemned "kuchkilay" and "bhundbhuchhi" levied on depressed classes in Cutch have been abolished, and orders thereof will be issued within a day or two.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

For latest prospectuses of all industrial institutions in India imparting training in enamelling, dyeing and dry cleaning, button making, toys manufacturing, tailoring and acting, cinematography, sound recording and other arts and crafts, consult Mohan's Guide to Indian Industrial Studies, 3rd Ed. 225 pp. Re. 1/8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

(7)

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1928	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,375	37,42,315	6½%	16%	5.2 : 1
1933	6,00,000	3,30,900	4,44,647	57,67,040	4 %	12%	0.8 : 1

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ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Central Party Programme For Segregating Community

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, May 27.

South Africa is a striking country of peculiar politics. The leaders also are of a striking kind and political changes often become order of the day.

Since the passage of the Status Bills, Dr. Malan—I would call him the de Valera of South Africa—is engaged in a so-called republican propaganda and pressing for secession from the British Empire.

MALAN ON STATUS BILLS

In course of a passionate speech at Paarl, the ex-Minister of the Interior and the leader of the Cape nationalists interpreted the Status Bills and declared that South Africa need not join in if Great Britain was involved in war. He pointed out that the Premier felt the same as he did, but General Smutts stood in the way and committed South Africa to taking part in the next war in which Britain is involved. He referred to the international situation and said that the first sparks of war would come either from the middle of Europe or from the East and believed that it would start with open friction between France and Germany and Britain would be drawn into it. For a small nation like South Africa, it is always advisable to remain outside the sphere of war for safety and asked what had South Africa to do with the century-old feud between France and Germany.

JAPAN & SOUTH AFRICA

Japanese power in the Far East is evidently not liked by the Western nations. They dread the Japanese attack and fear the fall of the Western supremacy. A lively controversy has raged in this country too and correspondents indulge in all sorts of anti-Japanese propaganda. However, there remain some who can be counted on the tips of the fingers who stand for Japan, one such pro-Japan correspondent in the local "Daily Mail" has expressed the naked truth in the following blunt manner:

"..... I do know that since the days of Columbus and Vas co da Gama the white races have had a jolly good innings against the coloured races of the world. They should not squeal if a coloured people is now following in the whiteman's footsteps."

NO LONGER BRITISH SUBJECT

If South Africa was not outside the Empire, Japan would annex the Cape—was the prophecy made by Senator Dr. T. C. Visser who denied emphatically that he was a British subject after the passage of the Status Bills. He was a Union national. Uttering a warning against the coming clash with the East, Dr. Visser vividly described the future happenings in the following words:

"If they were in Commonwealth then he would say: 'God help South Africa.' The Japanese would attack Aden, seize the Red Sea and close the Suez canal route to the East. The Cape would then be the only route, and if they were not a Republic their breaches would run blood, for the Japanese would annex the Cape."

PATH TO FUSION

General Hertzog has drafted the terms of the political fusion of the South African and Nationalist parties and has shown the same to General Smutts and Dr. Malan. The terms will be published in about a fortnight's time and South Africa will again hear the monotonous but lively din of the conference of the respective parties. It is predicted that the path to fusion will not be smooth as was expected a fortnight back. There are two persons in South Africa on whom will depend the future trend of events. They are General Smutts and Dr. Malan. The former is an astute statesman, while the latter is a cute politician.

MATCH WITH SASTRI

The bone of contention will be the attitude of General Smutts who after having the passage of the Status Bills is indulging in Imperialistic speeches (which would well match with those of our "statesman" Mr. Sastri's with the only difference that while the former gains everything for the country in way of the independent status of the Union and indulges in panegyrics later, the latter sings the songs of British majesty and might without achieving anything substantial for India). Dr. Malan, the politician and his followers have taken strong exception to General Smutts' speeches and attacked him publicly. So it is likely that he would obstruct the path to the fusion of parties if General Hertzog sides with General Smutts.

CRITIC OF COALITION GOVT.

Besides this, there is a central party formed by Mr. Tielman Roos who has been a severe critic of the Coalition Government recently. His party programme included segregation of the Indian and the prohibition of service for the European girls at the Indian stores.

Mr. Tielman Roos is agitating in the Platteland against the Indians. He thinks that it is beneath the dignity of the Europeans to serve under the Indians.

The Conference of the South African Hindu Mahasabha started at Durban yesterday. The Conference was opened by Swami Adyanandji of the Ramkrishna Mission at present on a visit to South Africa and presided by Dr. Mehta Jaimini, "The Indian Opinion" a Natal weekly edited by Manilal Gandhi has taken strong exception to such conference with communal outlook, but it is expected that no communal feeling will be aroused by the speakers, as the agenda will most probably include work on educational, social and cultural lines.

INDIAN EDUCATION

In a statement before the Union Parliament, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr referred to the Indian education in the Union and the interest taken by the Agent in this sphere and said that Indian education was evidently the concern of the Provincial administrations which have been struggling with deficits. Happily times have improved and an advance has again become possible. Natal executive is contemplating an increase of some £5,000 to £10,000 in the provision of its estimates on Indian education. In Transvaal, improvements are being effected in regard to secondary education and teacher training.

BRITISH STUDIES

For information about admission, expenses, qualifications required of Indians, joining unversities and industrial, technical and professional institutions of England, Canada, British Africa, Australia, etc., consult Mohan's Guide to British Studies, 2nd Ed. 225 pp. Rs. 1/8. Ram LAL SURI, Lahore.

(6)

AIR MAIL POSTINGS

Revised Hours At Bombay G. P. O.

The following Postal Notice has been issued:

With immediate effect the following will be the revised hours at the Bombay General Post Office for posting air mail correspondence in connection with the Madras-Karachi air mail service.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Ordinary correspondence 7-15 a.m. Fridays

Registered corerspondence 5-00 p.m. Thursdays

NORTH-BOUND.

Ordinary correspondence 8-30 p.m. Mondays

Registered correspondence 5.00 p.m. Mondays

No late fee will be accepted on correspondence intended for despatch by the air mail service.

The latest hours of posting at the T S. O.s will remain unaltered.

Air mails for the Bombay City received in connection with the southbound service which will be received in Bombay by rail from Poona at 6.00 a.m. on Saturdays will be delivered the same day i.e. on Saturdays by the 1st morning delivery whereas those received in connection with Northbound service will be delivered as stated below:—

i. Bombay General Post Office ..... 6.00 p.m. Tuesdays.

ii. Town Sub-Offices in Bombay ..... Morning deliveries—Wednesdays

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The real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial surplus disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary.
Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.
New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.
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BOMBAY.

Wife Changes His Whole Outlook On Life

Bradman Realises He Can't Live On Cricket Glory For Ever,, Domesticity Has Turned Batting Machine Into Human Being,

This is the story of "Don" Bradman's triumph over success.

It might also be called a sketch of his life story or his love story. They are much the same. I think his wife has made the new Don Bradman. I think marriage has been the turning point in his career.

In the two years since his wedding "Don" has acquired a more mature, philosophic outlook on Life, on Success, on Career—and on Cricket.

Only a few years ago this lad from the bush was hurled into the limelight as the world's wonder batsman. He became the leading sporting figure in the Empire. It was a big test for one's poise to be a god at 21.

For three years he revelled in it. He lived nothing but the cricket that had put him on his pedestal. He played it; he talked it; he wrote it; he broadcast it. It became for him not a sport but his life There was no escape from the infliction of glaring publicity. There was no relief from the impatient expectations of the crowd. He must always score a hundred. If he made small figures the crowd talked of their idol's failure. Always he had to be on his toes, striving, straining, worrying.

It is not surprising that friends wagged their heads and said cricket would get him down; that he was taking the turmoil too strenuously and too seriously.

Was Success going to burn him out?

THE TURNING POINT.

Then, as this non-stop solo dance on the stage of sport was at its height, another figure emerged from the background.

It was not her first appearance in Don Bradman's life.

When as a lad in Bowral he took his first steps in cricket, with the branch of a gum tree for his bat and his wicket an old kerosene tin, the pretty little daughter of the local bank manager had been a shyly admiring witness from over the fence of his exploits.

He played in braces and knickerbockers then. The girl watched his progress to a place in the High School team, when against the rival school he hit up a century at the age of 12. By the time he had taken the place of an absentee in the Bowral town side and knocked up the highest score, he had become firmly established as the hero to one feminine observer of his march to fame.

Bradman's quick eye had not missed the light in the dark eyes that had first peeped at him over the fence. If the girl had found her hero the boy had found his heroine.

COURSE OF ROMANCE CHECKED

The course of boy and girl romance is no more secure from interruption in a country town in Australia than it is in England. Bradman was left disconsolate while the little lady went with her family to the bigger world of glittering Sydney.

His turn to escape from the rut came some years later. As the news of his prowess with the bat spread far and wide, Sydney called him. He was asked to be a regular player there for the St. George Club. The opportunity to accept came when he was transferred to the Sydney office of his employer, an estate agent, as secretary. Soon he was making his name in international cricket.

His dream had come true He soon found himself the idol of Australias' biggest city.

Then, in the heyday of triumph and its perilties, when his name rang round the Empire, when friends were thinking the burden of this terrific success might get the youth down, he remembered his interrupted boy and girl romance.

MARRIAGE AT 22.

With all Sydney at his feet, his thoughts went back to earlier days in the country town. Cricket success was pleasant, but was it everything? He sought out the girl who had first watched him over the fence at Bowral. He sailed in with characteristic dash and confidence, and in 1932 married her.

There was a wonderful honeymoon trip to Canada with Arthur Mailey's cricket team. "Mrs. Don" was the only woman with the party and the charming life and soul of it. Her husband's colleagues noticed then the beginning of the subtle change that has come over the former reserved and constrained youth. His wife had taken a hand in his destiny.

He has travelled far since then in more senses than one. He has now left Sydney and joined a stockbroker's firm in Adelaide. The difference between these two cities is more than that of mileage, and it may be taken as a emausre of Don's progressive change.

Odelaide is hundreds of miles and many hours from Sydney. There used to be a saying that it was only three "ours" distance.

Our Harbour.
Our Bridge.
Our Don.

CAN'T LIVE ON CRICKET ALONE

Now one "our" has gone. Already Adelaide has its mark on its new citizen. He is absorbing in his personality something of the quiet purposefulness and mellowness of the southern city.

His wife may have told him, as wise women will, that he had better think of other things as well as cricket; that he could scarcely hope to surpass the adzzling standard he had set; and that he had better acquire the right outlook against the day when fate may ordain otherwise.

Well, however the change has been brought about, here with us is the new Bradman. There is, even when things go unkidnly with him, the benign philosophy of the cheerful fatalist. Of course he likes to make a lot of runs, and doesn't it make you feel years younger yourself to see him at his "whacks," thrashing the ball in that happy-go-lucky way? But, unless his side is in danger, he does not now worry much about his own achievements. It's all a game.

The touch of cynicism that fame and worldly experience at first brought to the lad from the bush is disappearing. Knowledge of the insecurity of mortal pedestals has made him more tolerant both of adulation and criticism.

Domesticity has turned the batting machine into a human being.

BIG GUN IN BUSINESS?

It is personality that fascinates me as much as his cricket. He has the dynamic touch; the mystic instinct for power, and the gift of concentration.

He has come to the top through cricket, but cream of this sort would come to the top in any sphere, and I dare say he will become a big noise in the business life he has adopted.

Guiding the small quick eye and the small quick feet that have given him fame in sport is a cool, well-balanced brain with that "difference" which makes him positive where so many others are negative. His alert mentality must be a legacy from Cockney ancestors.

His interests besides cricket are now his home and his business, his golf, bridge, books, and music. He forgets all about cricket when off the field, especially when he can listen to music or play his piano. He has become a first-class after-dinner speaker, even though he is almost a teetotaller, with weak tea as his favourite "tipple." His capacity for friendship has grown. He has the courtesy which goes with sophistication.

Celebrities are often disappointing, but the only disappointment about Mradman is that he will not talk about himself. London's most charming women journalists have failed to make him do so.

How long will his cricket career last He will be 26 this August. They say batsmen are at their best when between 30 and 40, so that "Don" has many cricket years before him. His new perspective will surely not make his play less successful or attractive.

When recently he got a duck a sympathetic friend said he had hoped to see him make a century.

"Oh," said Bradman, "I'm off to golf now. Come and watch me there, for I'm sure you'll see me make a century."

There you find the key to the new Bradman Tom Clarke "Daily Call."

SUDDEN DEATH OF ADMIRAL STAVELEY

Man Who Supervised Dardanelles Evacuation

LONDON (By A. Mail)

Admiral C. M. Staveley, who was Principal Beach Master at Anzac and Helles, during the evacuation of the Dardanelles, died suddenly at his home at Sherbourne Dorset.

He was 69 years of age, and had been on the active list of Navy for 42 years

The son of the late General Sir Charles Staveley, was educated at Cheam School, and in 1898-99 was attached to the Egyptian army, in command of a gunboat of the Nile, during the operations in the Sudan, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum.

He was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet from 1905 to 1907, was on the Adiralty War Staff in 1914-15 became Chief of Staff to the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdes, whose daughter he married. He retired in 1929.—Reuter.

TWO ISSUES SETTLED BETWEEN U. S. S. R. AND JAPAN

Discussion On Rouble-Yen Exchange

The knotty question pending between Japan and Soviet Russia since June, 1933, regarding the detention of the Soviet steamer Peshikoff by the Imperial Navy at Ominato Base, Aomori, and the arrest of Mr. Yamazaki, skipper of the Japanese fishing boat Kotohira Maru by Soviet authorities at Petropavlovsk, came to an amicable settlement Monday following a conference between Mr. Shigetoku Togo, Director of the European and American Affairs Bureau of the Gaimusho, and Mr. Nicolas Rayvid, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, says the "Japan Times."

Mr. Royvid called on Mr. Togo at the Gaimusho at 4 p.m. Monday and submitted a final Soviet reply regarding the release of the steamer Peshikoff accepting the Japanese claim.

As a result, it was agreed (1) that all expenses necessary to take the Peshikoff from Ominato to Hakodate, Hokkaido, be borne by the Japanese Government, (2) that the steamer be turned over to the Soviet authorities at Hakodate and (3) that the steamer be taken from Hakodate to Petropavlovsk at Soviet expenses.

Highly appreciating the conciliatory Soviet reply, Mr. Togo intimated to the Soviet Counsellor that the Japanese Government would extend every facility and assistance to the Soviet authorities in taking the Peshikoff back to Petropavlovsk.

Regarding the release of Mr. Yamazaki, skipper of the Kotahiro Maru, Mr. Rayvid declared that the Soviet Government had already released him without taking any further legal proceeding against him and that the Soviet Government would permit the skipper to enter Soviet territory in the future.

FISHERIES.

Mr. Togo then expressed the hope that the Soviet Government would take appropriate measures to accelerate the settlement of the Soviet-Japanese fishery question, pointing out that the fishing season is nearing.

While a satisfactory solution was made of the long-pending Soviet-Japanese problem, the third session of intermediary Soviet-Manchoukuo negotiations on the transfer of the North Manchuria Railway, which took place at 3-30 p.m. Monday at the official residence of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, produced no tangible result after its four-hour sitting.

Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Manchoukuo Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Benedict I. Kozlovsky, member of the Soviet delegation and their suites were present at the meeting. Both sides made no fresh overtures which could lead to favourable developments in the negotiations and the meeting ended in a mere reiteration of their previous claims. It is feared that the negotiations have again come to a standstill.

HIROTA SEES GOTO.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota visited Mr. Fumio Goto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at 8 p.m. Monday. It is understood that the Foreign Minister after reporting on the satisfactory settlement of the Peshikoff and Kotohira Maru problems, discussed with Mr. Goto on the lines of action to be taken by the Japanese Government in regard to the Soviet-Japanese fishery question and the rouble-yen exchange problem.

ROUBLE-YEN EXCHANGE.

Important discussions lasting four hours and a half took place between Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Constantin Youreneff, Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, on various matters respecting the rouble-yen exchange, the Soviet-Japanese fishery question and the Soviet-Manchoukuo negotiations on the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Soviet Ambassador called on the Foreign Minister at 2 p.m. Friday and his first proposal was that the Soviet Government negotiate for a settlement of the rouble-yen exchange question, instead of with the Japanese industrialists concerned.

Foreign Minister Hirota declined the Soviet proposal, pointing out that such negotiations should be conducted between the Soviet Government and the Japanese industrialists concerned in accordance with the stipulations of the Shidehara-Troyanovsky Agreement. The Soviet Ambassador then proposed that the negotiations be conducted between both Governments with representatives of the Japanese industrialists concerned participating therein. He added that should the Japanese Government accept this proposal, the Soviet Government would appoint Mr. Benedict I. Constantin now staying in Tokyo in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations to be the Soviet negotiator. The Ambassador added that the Soviet Government wanted to open the negotiations after May 25 when the re-auction for fishery grounds is to be held at Vladivostok. The Foreign Minister reserved his reply till after his conference with the industrialists concerned on the subject.

Regarding the re-auction for fishery grounds, the Foreign Minister expressed his hope that, because the fishing season is approaching, the re-auction should be held earlier than May 25 as proposed by the Soviet authorities. The Soviet Ambassador replied that he would refer the Foreign Minister's desire to Moscow for consideration, although he expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to hold the re-auction earlier than scheduled.

With reference to the Soviet-Manchoukuo negotiations on the transfer of the C. E. R. Ambassador Youreneff asked the Foreign Minister to urge the Soviet delegation to accept the latest Soviet proposal which, the Soviet Ambassador said, is most reasonable. Replying, the Foreign Minister declined the request, pointing out that he could not mediate in favour of either of the parties. Minister Hirota explained that the differences between the two sides are still too wide to make Japanese mediation effective.

The Foreign Minister in this connection requested the Soviet side to reconsider its latest proposal in a spirit of conciliation without which the projected dealings could not be agreed on. The meeting ended at 6-30 p.m.

B.O.S.

"SECRETS"
"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".
"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."
"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."
Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1/8 for large lid.
These lids are heavy silver, hall marked, and do not bear the name of Oatine. They are valuable and attractive ornaments on any dressing table.
OATINE CREAM— For regular nightly massage.
OATINE SNOW— The daylight vanishing Cream.
OATINE SOAP— For Beauties, Brides and Babies.
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For sweetness and ease of running, the Raleigh bicycle is unequalled. Strength, simplicity and lightness are achieved by unremitting attention to every detail. The finest steel alone, treated by exclusive processes, is used for every part of the
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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

G. I. P. RAILWAY AND THANA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 17.

Judgment was reserved till Saturday next, after arguments were heard yesterday, by Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thana, in the revision application preferred by the Kurla Municipality against the order of the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, allowing the appeal of the G. I. P. Railway, who contested the notice of demand by the Municipality for recovery of Rs. 44,385-6, being the amount of house and conservancy taxes for the years 1929-32 in respect of railway properties at Kurla.

Mr. Lawrie of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the applicant Municipality, while Mr. Kolah of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the G. I. P. Railway administration.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 17.

The Chief Officer of the Thana Municipality has declared a bye-election for the seat caused by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, who has been recently appointed sub-judge at Kumta.

For the bye-election to the Thana Municipal School Board, on behalf of the Backward classes, the last day fixed for receiving nomination papers is July 7, while the voting will take place on July 14.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 5, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 15, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.
High Water: 3-23; 15-54.
Low Water: 8-57; 22-27.
Results of 2nd LL.B. and M.A. Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DOSSIBAI—Wife of Sorabjee Dadabhoy Patel and mother of Dr. Kaikohasru, Shavaksow and Rustomji, and Meherbai and Aimai, died yesterday (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Address: Taraporewalla Building, opp: Marine Line Station.

BOMBAY HINDU MAHASABHA CONFERENCE.

To-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj, Bombay, Hindu leaders will deliver public lectures on the Bombay Hindu Mahasabha Conference to be held in Bombay on the 23rd and 24th instant.

'D' WARD DIST. C. C.—The Office of the "D" (Girgaum) Ward District Congress Committee has been removed from Sjt. Ramdas Pratap's place, Damodhar Mansion, near Opera Tram Terminus, to the Congress House, 392/A, Girgaum Back Road.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

Free First Aid Classes under the auspices of the Muslim Ambulance Society's Centre will commence from to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, Old Parsee Statue.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Mandalay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Cat and the Fiddle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Orient Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Disraeli" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gallant Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Bala Joban" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani" Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.
EDYARD—2nd Week "Perils of Pauline" Daily shows 4, 6 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. The Jackdaw of Rheims from the Ingoldsby Legends.
8-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
9-00 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. Some Irish Stories.
10-00 p.m. Viola Morris (soprano) and Victoria Anderson (contraito).
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Latest dance tunes (gramophone records).
11-00 p.m. London Zigeuner Orchestra.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 392/A, Girgaum Back Road.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on Wednesday (20th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujrati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II Yasna Ha 44) strophes 18 and 19.

LECTURE IN PRARTHANA MANDIR.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., will deliver an address on "The Brahma Samaj and the Masses" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

He will also deliver a lecture on "New Methods and a New Field" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1934 was 2,100 of 1,035 were women and 1,065 children, 501 being boys and 564 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 78.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

The annual public meeting in commemoration of the Holy Prophet's Birthday takes place on Monday (25th instant) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall from 2-30 p.m. to 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Pir Syed Motamiyan Saheb, B.A., of Mangrol will preside, and scholars of Islam, Muslim, Hindu, Parsee and European communities will deliver speeches on his life and character. The entire programme will be broadcast to the world from 3 p.m. to 5-45 p.m.

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3—SHOWS DAILY—3
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To Cope With The Demand
KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE HEAVENS!

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Lyrics by Edward Eliscu and Gus Kahn. Directed by Thornton Freeland. . . . . MERIAN C. COOPER. executive producer. Louis Brock, associate producer.
Book Now. Free List Suspended.

2ND WEEK! UNCEASING DEMAND
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S MUSICAL DELIGHT
"THE CAT & THE FIDDLE"
WITH THE SINGING BIRDS
RAMON NOVARRO AND JEANETTE MACDONALD
BOOK NOW Phone: 22323

BRAIN SHARPENED BUT HEART STIFLED

Vaswani On Defects Of Modern Education

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 15.

Addressing a meeting of the "Teachers' Union" in the "Sakhi Mira School" Building, Vaswaniji gave the two-fold purpose of the meeting: viz. Recreation, which in the larger sense meant new creation. New creation was the outcome of fraternal fellowship. True fellowship was not merely in eating and drinking together. Real fellowship aimed at study and pursut of common ideals. It was sanctifying fellowship. The ideal before them, said Vaswaniji, was the educational ideal. Goethe put the following words in the mouth of Faust:

"Knowledge is a flame that consumes my heart". Not such the ideal of the Sakhi Mira School. Unfortunately so much of current education was of that type. Current education consumed the heart. Current education sharpened the brain but stifled the heart. Current education taught carping criticism, not fellowship with others. It consumed: it did not create. What was then the ideal of true education,—the ideal which the Sakhi Mira School should be in pursuit of?

"Light more Light!!",—were the last words of Goethe. Immortal words! Education was light,—Light of simplicity, service, purity and prayer. And Vaswaniji added: "May this light shine in our schools and colleges and in the daily lives of us all,—seekers and students in the great University of Life!"

IN HONOUR OF SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN.—3 Arts Circle grand reception is arranged on Wednesday (20th inst.) at 5-30 p.m at Aiwani Rafat in honour of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor Andhra University, arriving specially for the occasion.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO MUSLIM STUDENTS

During the year ended 31st March 1934 the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Muslim Educational Trust gave scholarships to nine students in England, and 158 Students in Indian colleges and institutions as follows:—

IN INDIA

70 Scholarships in Arts Colleges; 14 Scholarships in Science Colleges; 17 Scholarships for Law; 17 Scholarships for Medicine; 4 Scholarships for Electrical Engineering; 1 Scholarship for Mechanical Engineering; 9 Scholarships for Civil Engineering; 1 Scholarship for Mining Engineering; 5 Scholarships for Commerce and Accountancy; 3 Scholarships for Architecture and Drawing; 2 Scholarships for Agriculture; 2 Scholarships for Naval Cadetship; 1 Scholarship for Indian Civil Service; 2 Scholarships for Nursing; 4 Scholarships for Teacher's training; 5 Scholarships for Arts and Crafts; 1 Scholarship for Arabic Study;

IN ENGLAND

3 Scholarships for Electrical Engineering 1 Ssclorship for Mathematical Tripes and I.R.S. 1 Scholarship for B. Sc. Economics; 1 Scholarship for Ph. D. Economics; 1 Scholarship for B. Sc. Technology; 1 Scholarship for F. R. C. S.; 1 Scholarship for Naval Engineering.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (20th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Papers will be read on (1) "A Recent Instance of Human Sacrifice offered to the Goddess Kali at Aligarh in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh", and (2) "Notes on the Goldings and Goddesslings of South Bihar", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

ALL-INDIA BHAVSAR KSHATRIYA MAHASABHA.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on Messrs. Kashiram H. Jariwalla and Bhaurao B. Mahindraker by the Tenth All-India Bhavsar Conference, the following persons are nominated to constitute the Executive Committee of the above Mahasabha:—

Messrs. Vadilal Dalsukhram, (Ahmedabad), Kashiram Harikisondas Jariwalla, (Bombay), Bhaurao Babajirao Mahindraker, (Bombay), Nathalal Lalji Merchant, (Bombay), Subrao Y. Mule, (Bombay), Harkissondas N. Painter, (Bombay), Mohanlal H. Jariwalla, (Bombay), Sewakram D. Sontake, (Bombay), Baloji Balaram Patalay, (Secunderabad, Dn.), Ranchhoddas Hargovind, (Malegaon), and Naranbhai Vallabhbhai, (Bulsar),

Strike Situation Remains Unchanged

Congress Labour Party Continues Efforts At Settlement

There appears to be still no material improvement in the Bombay Textile strike situation. Although the millowners have kept the doors of the Mills open, the workers are not returning to work as anticipated by the Millowners. On the contrary, the unemployed have been taken in to replace the strikers.

DAILY GROWING DISTRESS.

The acute distress among the strikers has led the Marwari Association and some others to open relief centres to dole out rations to them, but their plight is daily growing worse and worse.

Meanwhile, it is understood, the members of the Girni Kamgar Union met at a meeting, which was attended by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bhakale, to formulate a scheme by which the dissenting groups in the Joint Strike Committee may be brought together so that the strike may be more effectively conducted. One of the proposals made was to dissolve the present Joint Strike Committee and hand over the management and control to the old Strike Committee. No decision was arrived at on this question.

MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT CONTINUES.

The Congress Labour Party, who are now endeavouring to bring about a speedy settlement of the strike under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi, has not slackened its efforts, in spite of Mr. Mody's disappointing reply. It is carrying on negotiations with some of the millowners, and view the progress made with satisfaction. It is still premature to give details of the nature of their negotiations.

On Sunday there was no change in the strike situation.

PATROLLING AS USUAL.

The Police still continue to patrol the area while a large number of policemen are posted outside of the mills that are now working, or kept open, so as to prevent any obstruction from the strikers to the blacklegs or unemployed entering the mills.

MILL AREA QUIET ON SUNDAY

The Mill area was quiet on Sunday.

Except two mills which were working in compensatioon of closing on a previous holiday all the mills remained closed on account of Sunday.

Attempts at re-organising the Strike Committee with a view to stiffen the front of the strikers, marked the proceedings of a meeting held on Saturday night at Madanpura at the instance of Mr. Md. Noor Ali when the representatives of the several unions were present.

NO MODIFICATIONS.

Suggestions were made to reorganise the Strike Committee to remove the present dissensions. It is understood that the representatives of the Red-Flag Girni Kamgar Union objected to any modifications or reconstitution of the present Committee, on the plea that the latter was working well, and there was no need for reorganising the some. Representatives of the Red Flag Girni Kargar Union. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the moderate sections were present.

Another meeting was held on Sunday evening at Madanpura to continue the re-organisation talks further. It appears Mr. Md Noor Ali had invited the various labour leaders representing their unions to meet in the even to arrive at some definite decision.

There is no doubt that the strikers continue to present a solid front so far and the present efforts are, it is further understood to stiffen the fight and consolidate the ranks.

The two mills which are working, are The New Great Eastern Mill and the New City of Bombay Mill.

The mills are working without any disturbance.

Muslim Ambulance Society Activities

The first annual report of the working of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1933, is issued from which extracts are given below:—

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on the 25th of February, 1933, in the office of the Society at Kambekar Street, when Mr. M. M. Killedar, J.P., presided. The short report of the year ending December, 1932 together with the financial statement and the balance sheet thereof, was read and adopted unanimously. Office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the year 1933 were then duly elected.

The president exhorted the members to do everything in their power to consolidate the position of the Society by getting liberal contributions to its funds and bringing the activities of the Society to the knowledge of the public with a view to enlist its support.

At the time of the Small-pox epidemic, a Vaccinating Station was started on the premises of the Society in co-operation with the Municipal Health Department. Two hundred ninety-eight cases were vaccinated as a result of our efforts in this direction. It is gratifying to note that every community took advantage of this centre.

The invalid transport service of the Division attended two hundred twenty calls, while the actual number of invalids transported to and from hospitals, nursing homes, railway stations, docks, playgrounds, etc. were two hundred and two. These cases were removed at all hours ranging from early morning to late in the night. Of the cases not removed seven were serious and removal was against medical advice; three died before anything could be done.

On the 2nd September the Division with the medical officer and three members was present on the occasion of the club swinging feat at the Muzzafarabad Hall. One case of unconsciousness was treated and removed to hospital.

The Division was requisitioned on the 10th November for public duty on the occasion of the funeral procession of the late Mr. V. J. Patel. Nine members with the Ambulance car and necessary first aid requisites were present between 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.

The report then deals with the inspection of the Division by the Governor of Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of the Brigade overseas and the Viceroy.

During the year 1933, three classes were conducted in First Aid. Forty-one students attended the classes, out of which thirty-two appeared for the examination. Seven obtained the junior certificates, sixteen senior certificates, one voucher certificate and one medallion.

The report concludes with an appeal to the general public and specially to the Muslims "to continue to give their unstinted support to the Society, which is engaged in such a noble cause."

RUBBER ARMOUR

Guaranteed To Resist Poison Gas

Prague Fire Brigade has invited Czecho-Slovak firms to make suits of Indiarubber warranted to resist every kind of poison and corrosive gas in the event of war.

Firemen, it is pointed out, would have to clean up the city after an aerial attack.

The suits will soon be on sale at £4 each, and the public will be encouraged to buy them.

Girgaum Congress Committee's Resolutions

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee was held in Damodar Mansion, (at Mr. Pratap's residence) on Saturday evening when the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That the executive council of the G. D. C. C. fully endorces the appeal of the B. P. C. C. to the people of Bombay for the relief of the strikers in the Mill industry of the City.

(2) That the membership-books of the Committee should be offered to the public on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per book.

(3) That Miss Bachuben Wagle is elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. L. B. Niphadkar, who resigned.

Jobess Besiege Kurla Town Hall

City Fathers Debate On Proposal For Relief Of Strikers

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, June 17.

An imposing scene was witnessed last evening, when several hundreds of the local unemployed, mostly Mill Strikers, "besieged" the Council Hall of the Kurla Municipality to watch the developments of the relief scheme proposed by Mr. C. N. Kalyankar at the meeting of the general board.

Mr. M. N. Patankar, President, was in the chair.

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar moved his resolution that in view of the misery and starvation prevailing among the mill workers on account of the continuance of the strike in Kurla, an expenditure of Rs. 400 per week be sanctioned for providing grain to destitute families and for preventing the menace to public health arising from starvation among a large number of inhabitants of the town.

The total amount to be spent for this relief should not to exceed Rs. 8,000, and a sub-committee of Messrs. Kalyankar, Bandal and Parab be appointed to supervise the distribution of the relief.

The necessary amount be appropriated from the budget head for the laying of rider mains.

THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. H. Pirjada moved an amendment that in view of the misery and starvation prevailing among people in Kurla town on account of the Mill Strike, trade depression, unemployment and closure of the match factories, it is highly desirable that a sum of Rs. 1,000 per week be sanctioned to distribute grain among destitute families, and a committee of Messrs. Fitwalla, Pirjada, Kalyankar, Parab and Maganram Nathu be appointed for a period of four months, and the maximum amount of Rs. 16,000 to be spent for the purpose be met from the budget head of the extension of Ibrahim Fitwalla Road and the balance from any other suitable heads.

Several councillors pointed out that such a resolution could not be passed in the absence of a report from the Chief Officer and that, the municipality not being a charitable institute the councillors, who were merely trustees of the public monies could not spend big amounts unless an emergency necessitated such a step.

At this stage Mr. Valli Mahomed moved that the subject be postponed and in the meantime a report from the Chief Officer be called for.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF NEEDED.

Mr. Kalyankar, in opposing the postponement of the subject drew the attention of the Board that on June 5, when he gave notice of his resolution, he had requested the President to call upon the Chief Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector to submit their reports. On June 11 the subject was not taken up because the necessary reports were not received. The speaker said that he could not comprehend the reasons why the report of the Chief Officer was not forthcoming even after ten days' time. He urged that the relief should be granted without any further delay to the destitute families of the Mill Strikers. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was similarly spent in 1932.

PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE.

When put to vote, the adjournment motion was carried by the casting vote of the president, eight members having voted for and an equal number of them againts.

However as a result of the poll, there was a tie, nine members, including the president, voted for and nine members against.

As the president refrained from using his casting vote, the motion was neither passed nor rejected.

The president declared that the subject will be taken up at the next meeting under rule 29 of the Kurla Municipal Rules.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next ot 6-30 p.m.

LATE MR. SABNIS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 17.

At a special meeting of the members of the Thana Bar Association held yesterday afternoon in the District Court Library Hall, Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, presiding, a condolence resolution, expressing deep sense of sorrow at the sad, sudden and premature death of Mr. M. N. Sabnis, who had endeared himself to all members of the Bar by his amiable disposition and his sportsmanship, was carried all standing.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934

THE SECOND BEST

The Congress Parliamentary Board met in this city for three days. The bulk of the time was devoted to interminable discussions about the attitude it should adopt towards the Communal Award which has become a veritable apple of discord for Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. So sharp was the divergence of views that at one time a serious split was threatened among the members. The fact that such a danger was possible, even among Congressmen, brings into relief the parlous state to which the country has been brought by the failures of its leaders to tackle and solve this problem which is the greatest of all the problems that faces it to-day. So far as the Congress is concerned, there could be no ambiguity about its attitude towards the Communal Award and Gandhiji, with that far-seeing statesmanship which characterizes him, made it clear at the meeting of the Parliamentary Board. That attitude is embodied in the resolution of the Working Committee which we publish elsewhere.

The Communal Award

The Congress unequivocally rejects the White Paper and declares that, "the only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible, with the power, if necessary, to the important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by the electors belonging to such minorities." When the country is sufficiently strong to secure the rejection of the White Paper, it will be also strong enough to summon a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution suited to the needs and genius of its people. A Constituent Assembly can only begin with a new slate and it will be its duty, among other things, "to determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provisions for, otherwise safeguarding their interests". The interests of Muslims and other minorities could not be better safeguarded than by a Constituent Assembly so constituted. All this, however, is for the future—as early a future, as the strength of the Congress can make it. In the meanwhile, the Communal Award is there and the Congress must define its attitude towards it. As the Congress claims to be the only body which can settle the inter-communal differences and as it further claims to represent and safeguard the interests of every community, it can obviously neither accept nor reject an Award which is given by a third party and on which there is a sharp division of opinion. It can, however, judge it by the test which it has set for itself. That test, is, as laid down in the Lahore Congress Resolution, that while "no solution that is not purely national can be propounded by it," it "is pledged to accept any solution, falling short of the national, which is agreed to by all the parties concerned, and, conversely, to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties." Judged by this test the Communal Award can only be regarded by the Congress as "wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds."

Working Committee's Duty

Though this is the view of the Congress on the Award and though it can neither accept nor reject it, it is obvious, as the resolution of the Working Committee points out, "that the only way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore the ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by any appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority." We wish to lay particular emphasis on this last point which cannot be too strongly stressed. By defining its attitude towards the Communal Award, the Congress has given assurance to the Muslims that it has its interests at heart as much as those of other communities. It is for the Muslims now to give an adequate response by joining the Congress in ever-increasing numbers and by sending to the next Assembly only such members as will be pledged to carry out the Congress mandate. We have no doubt Muslims will rise to the occasion as Mr. Sherwani asks them to do. This co-operation of Hindus and Muslims in fighting the next Assembly elections shoulder to shoulder will be the happy result of the attitude adopted towards the Communal Award by the Working Committee. If so much can be achieved by what is, after all, the second best thing, it is easy to realise the enormous gain to the country by a final and abiding settlement of the communal problem arrived at by mutual agreement. We adhere to our view, therefore, that Gandhiji and the Working Committee must direct all their efforts in the immediate future towards bringing about such a settlement. That is the supreme duty which they cannot and must not ignore and we have no doubt that their efforts towards fulfilling it will be crowned with success.

Bombay's Responsibility

It was a remarkable public meeting that was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday evening on the Azad Maidan. It had been raining heavily and incessantly for hours before and many feared that the meeting might have to be abandoned. But Gandhiji was determined to address the meeting even if there were only two persons. As a matter of fact, despite the rains, over three thousand men and women attended the meeting. That but faintly indicated their deep affection and regard for him. To some extent it also indicated their approval of the Harijan cause. But it is a pity that here as elsewhere so many fail to give a purposeful and practical turn to their devotion to the cause or its greatest champion. Bombay has not contributed decently enough to the Harijan Fund. The work of collecting subscriptions was not started early enough. Else it should have been easy for a City, noted for its munificence for every good cause, to subscribe at least one lakh of rupees despite trade depression, the Strike, and the recent collections for Bihar relief.

Bombay has figured worse in rendering direct service to the Harijans. After some feverish attempts to collect funds for them and to get some local temples opened to them during Gandhiji's fasts, the caste Hindus in the City sadly slackened those efforts and latterly have done little to serve the cause. In consequence the Harijan cause is nearly as much neglected now as it ever was. This is particularly deplorable because it was the Hindus of Bombay that pledged the entire Hindu community to spare no efforts to remove untouchability speedily. Bombay has also many advantages in carrying on anti-untouchability propaganda, such as ample resources in men and money and a Liberal atmosphere. It is a great pity that these advantages have not been adequately exploited in the service of Harijans. One can only hope that now at least the workers of the Bombay Congress Committee as well as of the Harijan Seva Sangh and others will bestir themselves earnestly in the service of the Harijans.

The Bombay Municipality richly deserves the scathing comments which Gandhiji made on its callousness towards the filthy conditions of the Harijan quarters. He said:

"I do not know what to think of a Municipality which neglects the localities where the humblest of men live. I witnessed to-day filth and dirt near the chawls which gave a feeling of repulsion. The earlier the Municipality sets about remedying this state of affairs the better." The filthy stinking slums of Bombay are a disgrace to a city that is called "The Beautiful" and the "Urbs Prima" of India. It is rank nonsense to plead that the Corporation has not enough funds to clear these slums. It has spent crores over other parts of the city whose need is less. A few lakhs should suffice to clear the slums and make the locality fit for human habitation. If the Corporation continues to neglect its duty in the matter, it is up to the rate-payers in the City to rouse it out of its apathy. It is time a carefully thought out and comprehensive plan for the amelioration of the lot of the Harijans in the City was prepared by the various bodies working for this cause and serious attempts made to put the whole plan into effect without any avoidable delay. The initiative in this matter may well be taken by the local Harijan Sevak Sangh.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Industrial Conciliation And Arbitration.

(By N. H. P.)

The manner in which the subject of Industrial Disputes and their settlement is dealt with in a neighbouring country, is not without interest to India. Act No. 36 of 1932 of Queensland. Common Wealth of Australia, provides for the regulation of the condition of industries by means of conciliation and arbitration, and establishes an Industrial Court with wide jurisdiction and powers. An Industrial Court is constituted, consisting of a Supreme Court judge as president, and two members. Judicial functions are vested in the President and each member. The President or any member sitting alone constitutes the court, and if more than one member is sitting at the same time, each member constitutes the court.

The court has the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in addition to its powers under this Act. When the court is constituted by the President sitting with another member or members, the decision of the President upon any question as to jurisdiction or as to the construction of the provisions of the Act is to prevail and be the decision of the court. The Full Bench has power and authority to make declarations as to the basic wage and standard hours. In the making of such declarations the court is required to take into consideration the probable economic effect of any such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned. On the declaration of the basic wage the Registrar has the power (subject to appeal to the court) to adjust awards in conformity with the basic wage declaration. Statutory provisions deal with preference. Where it is mutually agreed by the parties concerned or considered advisable by the court that preference be granted either generally or to any particular union or organization, such preference shall be granted subject to such conditions as the court may approve.

44-Hour Week.

S. 10 recognizes the 44-hour week basis. It is, however, provided that the court shall not be rejuired to observe the direction as to the 44-hour week provision if it is of opinion that in respect of any industry or calling substantial unemployment will result or that the community in general will be prejudicially affected.

The jurisdiction of the court is to be exclusive and there is to be no appeal to the Supreme Court. There is, however, an appeal from a member to the Full Bench. The court will have wide power to convene conferences with a view to the settlement of disputes. Ample power is prescribed whereby employees of the Government may approach the court for an award.

A strike is to be deemed unauthorized unless a proper ballot is taken and the machinery laid down by the Act duly observed. In the same way a lock-out must be an authorized lock-out within the meaning of the Act. Penalties are prescribed for unauthorized strikes or lock-outs.

It is provided that no company, corporation or firm shall proceed to the issue to any of its employees of any shares in the company, corporation or firm concerned until the consent of the court has first been obtained. No deduction from the wages of any employes to whom any such shares shall be issued pursuant to any consent of the court, shall be made for or in respect of calls on any such shares so issued to any employee.

False Advertisements

Act No. 4074 of 1922 of Victoria,

(Continued on next page).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Vile Bitterness Copied From Foreign Lands Brought Into The Centre Of England By Fascism

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June, 9.
(By Air Mail).

Through the deliberate so-called "economy" measures of the National Government, the people of this country are facing the menace of what threatens to be the most serious drought within living memory. From all over the country alarming reports are being received of water shortage. Towns and villages in many instances are suffering from grave lack of water supplies. Livestock are dying in agonies of thirst. The dread danger of a virulent outbreak of disease is arising owing to resort having to be made in a number of areas to ditch water for drinking purposes. Yet the National Government, at whose door the responsibility for this state of affairs must lie is not lifting a finger to deal with the terrible situation and speedily remedying it. Instead of providing a solution, it is contributing towards speedily converting the already very bad position into worse by giving threats to apply drastic compulsory restrictions which will hit in the main the working people. It has refused to make adequate provision for water storage and pipe connections, in order to guarantee a vital essential of the people's needs, with the result that the possibility of dreadful consequences now stares the people in the face. It is an irony of fate to have a National Government which has no genius for constructive thought towards a national problem but which boasts of undertaking immense amount of detailed preparations in a thousand ways for increasing the Air Fleet.

War Debt Clash

The Anglo-American clash on the question of war debt payment is assuming serious proportions. America has bluntly demanded that Britain must pay the current June instalment and arrears amounting to a total of fifty-two million pounds. In answer to this, the British Government has sent a Note to Washington stating it proposes not to pay, and threatening to throw a bombshell which will have shattering effect should the United States exercise pressure in the matter. Thus the gloves are off between these two big giants, and they are openly at loggerheads in the interests of their respective groups of financiers and bondholders. Where the contradictions existing between them are leading to is already indicated by their intensified armaments' race. And all the time, it is the working class who are compelled to shoulder the burden of all this. Both in Britain and America the interest on the war debts is being ground out of the sweat of the poor working people. In Great Britain a yearly toll of nearly 300 million pounds constitutes what the British bondholders obtain out of the large number of people in war debt interest alone to fill their moneybags. There is, however, no talk of this type of payment being suspended on the part of the British capitalists. This huge sum they are determined to compel the poorer people to continue providing; while masses' poverty and starvation become even worse.

The Attorney General, has been talking of men from this country being trained at "instructional courses in Moscow" to carry out propaganda in the British Army and Navy. In reply to this challenge of the Attorney-General, those who are opposed to the bill contend that they have a right to carry a message to all workers, just in the same way as has been claimed by socialists everywhere before, during and since the war. In this connection it is interesting to recall the speech that was made as early as in 1915 by Mr. MacDonald, the Premier. In a speech at Norway he said. "Beneath the uniforms of the soldiers now fighting us were workmen—miners textile workers, engineers, railwaymen. The left wing socialists and communists are continuing to put forward their message to all workers in the interests of the working class."

Means Test

The Archbishop of Canterbury in criticising Lord Marley, leader of the Labour opposition in the Lords, said in the course of a debate on the Un-employment Bill: "It seems very strange that Lord Marley should repudiate altogether the possibilities of the Means Test. They might say it was not sufficient, and plead that it should be increased, but to say that there should be no Means Test was running a risk of overpayment. Any attempt to put the unemployed in precisely the same position as men doing a full day's work would be very unjust to that great body of workers who were working."

Thus spoke the Archbishop from his lofty eminence. He draws an income of £15,000 per annum from his estates, and therefore, is fully qualified to speak on the problems of the Means Test! In the debate Lord Marley, drawing the attention of the House to the iniquities in the Bill and emphasising that the Means Test still remains, cited the case of a young mother, aged 34, who broadcast in the B. B. C. "Time to Spare" series recently. The woman who spoke was a mother of six children. She said she felt old. She had not had a holiday for fourteen years. She put her children

(Continued on Page 11).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A CIVIC OBLIGATION

The City Municipality of Poona deserves commendation on the decisive snub it administered to "Sanatanists" by passing by an overwhelming majority the motion to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Poona. No Indian worth the name must forget even for a moment that Gandhiji is the leader of India's revolt against her political subjection. But it must also be remembered that he also represents the equally noble revolt against the inhumanity of distinctions between human beings. To-day he is touring the country to stir the conscience of the nation, to compel recognition of its duties to the Harijans, a part of its own constituents. This is an effort which is entitled to welcome by Municipalities. Indeed, they would, otherwise, be betraying their very 'raison-d'etre.' For the uplift of the depressed is one of the main functions of civic institutions. To ignore Mahatma Gandhi is to ignore their own responsibilities.

SIGNIFICANT SUPPRESSION

The debate in the Commons on the Privileges Committee report and its acceptance "without a division" were, of course, inspired by an understanding of the "Imperial" character of the issues involved. But, as we pointed out then, Sir Samuel Hoare did not escape altogether unhurt. According to the report of that debate by the London correspondent of the "Statesman," "Mr. Churchill referred to a letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, of which the whole was given except one sentence at the end." Mr. Churchill's appeal for permission to quote it was declined both by Sir Thomas Inskip and Sir Samuel Hoare, whereupon he read it out on his own responsibility. That sentence was "an admission on the part of the Secretary of State that it would be improper for him to discuss with the Manchester Chamber the evidence to be put before the Joint Committee"! Yet he did it, he even more than discussed it! And all from perfectly genuine motives of patriotism. Therein lies the lesson for India.

NATIONAL PARTY FOR BRITAIN

Sir Austen Chamberlain is, perhaps, the only Conservative who is universally "respected" by all sections of the Tory Party. The manifesto, therefore, that he and about 100 other Conservative M.P.'s have issued in favour of a National Party becomes a thing of more than ordinary importance. In motives, it is, of course, primarily a tribute to the Labour-Socialist party and the rapidly growing menace of its capturing the Government of Great Britain. Something has to be done to resist the advance of Socialism, and that something is a National Party, otherwise an organised rally of all anti-Socialist forces including therein the groups of anti-Socialist waifs and strays led by Messrs. MacDonald and Thomas and Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman. If the Labour Party is at all earnest about its principles, it will welcome the proposal. For nothing can be better than a straight fight on a clear and distinct issue.

BALDWIN'S FUTURE

The National Party will also act as a consolidated foil to the Toryism of National Liberals an' National Labourites, and it will provide a permanent soporific for the restless conscience of MacDonalds and Simons. But what happens to Mr. Baldwin? It appears that his days of party leadership are at an end. The Tories who will not join the Imperial National Party are those who have a firm faith in the Primrose League as the exclusive and sole quintessence of the spirit of Great Britain and the Empire. They are already anti-Baldwin. And the National Party will go on enjoying the subservient leadership of Conservatism's political "gentleman's gentleman." Else there are the Chamberlains and Mr. Walter Elliot.

WEAK DEFENCE

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai's defence, at Geneva, of Indian employers was rather weak. "Amiable" relations cannot make up for better treatment which workers deserve. And it is no justification of non-recognition of "certain Bombay unions" to say that they were definitely Communistic. This defence amounts to a claim that Unions however representative they may be of the workers —and this is the essence of the matter—will not be recognised as representative unless they otherwise please the employers also.

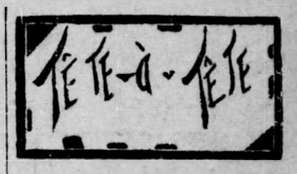
MONSTROUS INJUSTICE.

His appeal, however, that Conventions ratified by the Government of India should "ipso-facto" apply to the States deserves the special attention of the International Labour Office, as also of the Government of India. It is really monstrous that even the very few Conventions that are now and then ratified by the Government of India should be ignored by the Indian States. But then Paramountcy interferes with the "Sovereignty" of the States only in matters that are not conducive to the interests of the Indian people or the country. Nor, are we afraid, will the International Labour Office do anything in this behalf or respond to the demand for more Indians in the Office. India does not enjoy the status necessary for being taken notice of.

Press Views

Great Minds And Small

Mahatma Gandhi's advice to the Red Shirt organisations to obey the laws and orders of the Government even if they were irksome as the Civil Disobedience Movement has been suspended, is quite in keeping with his character and teachings. To lesser mortals including the members of the Government who are so much concerned about their prestige this action of Mahatmaji ought to be an eye-opener. We hope the Red Shirts will act up to the instruction like true "Satyagrahis" and direct their patriotic energy and enthusiasm along the channels that are indicated to them by Mahatmaji.—"A. B. Patrika."



We suggest very strongly that brevity must be sacrificed for the sake of right effect, that the Congress Parliamentary Board must not be known by its initials C.P.B. They come awfully near other things. They, in fact, form two-thirds and the first two-thirds of (1) the Chief Presidency Magistrate and (2) Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

* * * *

Mr. Aney says that what he concluded with Mr. N. C. Kelkar was "an agreement between one wing of the Congress, namely, the Congressmen now in office, and the other wing of the Congress, namely, the Democratic Swarajists."

We didn't know that the Congress possessed a wing which enjoys winged autonomy, we mean the right of flying loose on its own and then back again.

But we are glad, Mr. Aney didn't go to "limb" for his metaphor.

* * * *

It is only great men who can understand great men and sequels thereto, too. And, if Gandhiji is one, Doctor Ambedkar is also another. One must, therefore, respectfully agree with the Doctor's view that the Harijan campaign is not making the rapid progress that it is apparently doing. For, Gandhiji's presence in a village or place, creates an abnormal atmosphere, which lapses into the normal as soon as Gandhiji leaves that place.

This also proves why despite being equally great Doctor Ambedkar himself seldom visits any village—because he is equally great.

* * * *

At the meeting between Gandhiji and the Ambedkar group, Dr. Solanki is reported to have asked the Mahatma about Divine inspiration as to his future action.

But wrong conclusions, unfair to Dr. Solanki, ought not to be drawn from the report. The introduction of divinity and Gandhiji's own personality was intended as a sort of conversation opening to a wider discussion of the main theme. Dr. Solanki is rather keenly interested in a comparative study of inspirations, their origins and their reflex effects.

* * * *

An orthodox gentleman, who is probably in all-India charge of warm and lively receptions to Mahatma Gandhi, is said to have duly arrived in Benares to prepare for the latter's visit. It is not yet known whether in addition to black flags, the volunteers, or at least, a picked corps of them, will also carry stones and lathis.

But lest the gentleman referred to should blunderingly be regarded as a menace to peace, the Benares authorities ought to be warned that the Harijan controversy is religious and, therefore, does not admit of official interference. In case, however, the danger to Law and Order can neither be averted nor ignored, the authorities ought not to forget that the whole trouble has been the result of the direct offensive provocatively undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow-reformers.

* * * *

"BUILDING EMPIRE FORESTS. Raja Of Sarawak's £20,000 Gift."
—Headlines.

For Imperial Lions, Boars, Bulls and Bears to roam in natural surroundings?

* * * *

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has made a politico-gastronomical discovery. "It is due," he said at Poona, "to the existence of communal differences between the Hindus and Muslims at the present moment in India, that the Indians are not able to enjoy 'the cake' at all."

Or, it may be due to the fact that—with apologies to Sir Ghulam and the soul of the late Marie Antoinette—the Indians badly want bread.

* * * *

According to Press comments on the Mussler—or Hitlini—"agreement" in Vienna "the key to the whole question lies in Vienna."

Yes, it does, in the debris of the devastated Socialist quarter.

* * * *

"London, June 16.
"In a match between Gentlemen and the Australians....."

We hope this does not mean any insinuation against the gallant Aussies.

Churchill Out To Save Britain And India!

Not Prepared To Withdraw Charges Against Hoare And Derby

LONDON, June 16.

The intention to deal further with the charge of Breach of Privilege when he speaks at Manchester on June 26, was announced by Mr. Churchill in a speech in his constituency of Wanstead.

Mr. Churchill claimed that his action was amply justified by the facts he had put forward and which had been admitted in the report. He said. all that had occurred had only made him see his duty more plainly not to grudge any sacrifice and not to relax any effort to rouse the British and Indian people to the danger to which they were exposed "by the policy of abdication."

"TWO SEPARATE BATTLES."

There are two separate battles to be fought, first, to defeat the White Paper, and second, to reunite the strong forces of the British public life and lead them against socialist menace in the General Election in 1936.—Reuter's Special.

GEN. JOHNSON SEES "RED"

N. R. A. Administrator Attacks Darrow Board

CHARLESTOWN, (West Virginia), June 17.

A slashing attack on Mr. Darrow, President of the Board which recently issued an adverse report on the National Recovery Administration and on the partisan politicians and sections of the press, was delivered by the N.R.A. Administrator, General Johnson, in a speech which was broadcast throughout the country at birthday celebrations of N.R.A.

Gen. Johnson declared that he was able to understand the communistic purpose of the Darrow Board as an openly avowed assault on the whole American system in favour of the semi-barbaric atrocities of half-civilised Russia, but the betrayal of the great public trust by the newspapers for partisan ends in utter disregard of the present and future security of the wage and salary earning element of the population was quite another matter. He said that reporters have been instructed not to send news favourable to the N.R.A. and news stories were published which had not an ounce of foundation. "We can't even get the truth," he concluded.—Reuter.

DROUGHT IN LONDON

Success Of 'Use Less Water' Campaign

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 16.

The injunction "use less water" as a consequence of drought which London's water authority is placadring on public vehicles and elsewhere, is already responded to by the public.

Three million gallons less was used yesterday, compared with Thursday but the authority is considering restriction on garden watering, motor car washing, unless more substantial reduction is manifested.

FOR TRIAL OF POLITICALS

Berlin "Peoples' Court" To Commence Work On July 2

BERLN, June 16.

The new "Peoples Court" for trial of political offences begins duties on July 2.

Probably the first case will be on a charge of high treason against the former communist leader Thaelmann.

The Court consists of several "senates" five members each appointed by Herr Hitler, President and one other member must be judges of rank.

It is not essential that others should have legal raining.—Reuter.

NO DANCING ON "VERSAILLES DAY"?

MUNICH, June 17.

Dancing has been forbidden on June 28, the anniversary of signing of the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

Longshoremen's Strike Settled

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.

The Longshoremen's strike has been settled, announced Mayor Rossi.

Employers recognised the Union and swift ratification by workers is predicted.—Reuter.

MARVELS OF LONG-DISTANCE WIRELESS

Vessel In Amsterdam Launched By Gen. Hertzog From Pretoria!

(Special Cable.)

AMSTERDAM, June 16.

In the first time in history, long-distance wireless was used in launching a vessel when General Hertzog at Pretoria pressed a button and sent the 17,000 ton Holland Africa liner "Bloemfoentein" down the Amsterdam slipway, 6,000 miles distant.

Simultaneously with the lainching General Hertzog's voice was clearly heard in loud speakers in the dockyards of Amsterdam where Dutch leaders, including the Premier, Doctor Colijn, were present.

EX-JUDGE OF CALCUTTA DEAD

Sir Stephen George Sale

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 16.

The death has occurred of Sir Stephen Sale.

(Sir Stephen George Sale, K.C.I.E., was born on 26th January 1852, and was called to the Bar in 1876. He was enrolled as Advocate at the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, the same year. He became a Judge of the High Court in 1893 and remained in the post till 1907 when he was appointed Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India and retained the post for a decade.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALKS

To Start Next Week

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Norman Davis accompanied by the United States naval experts Admiral Leigh and Commander Wilkinson, reaches London tonight for Anglo-American naval talks in connection with the 1935 Naval Conference. The talks start next week.—Reuter.

KEY IN VIENNA

Key to the whole question lies in Vienna, according to the general trend of press comment on Venice agreement.

"Peti Journal" remarks that bombs bursting in Vienna will limit the scope of agreement while "Oeuvre" forecasts the entry one or two moderate Nazis into Austrian Cabinet.

Shah's Official Visit To Angora

ANGORA, June 16.

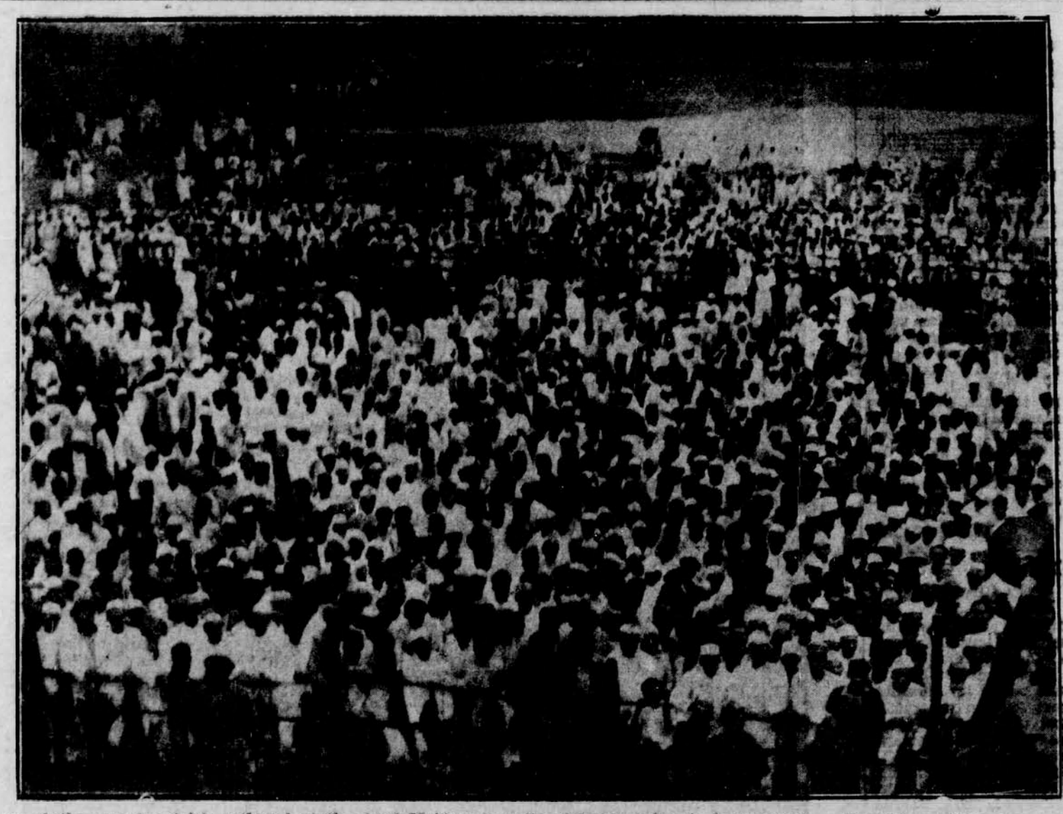
The Shah of Persia paid an official visit to Angora City.

He was met at the station by Mustapha Kemal. The Shah then drove through the streets lined with 10,000 soldiers and cheering crowds.—Reuter.

HITLER TAKES REST

MUNICH, June 16.

Herr Hitler who returned "extremely satisfied" with his visit from Venice, went direct to his country residence at Berchtesgaden for the weekend rest.—Reuter.



A view of the crowds which gathered at the Azad Maidan, in spite of heavy rains, to hear Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday evening.

Mahatma Gandhi receiving a deputation of suburban workers for the Harijan cause.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from previous page).

Common-Wealth of Australia provides a maximum penalty of £100 for anyone who publishes or causes to be published any statement which is intended or apparently intended to promote the sale or disposal of property or services or to increase the consumption or use of personal property or to induce persons to enter into obligations relating to any property or services or any interest in property, if the statement is, to the knowledge of the person publishing or causing the same to be published, false in any material particular. By way of safeguard it provides that no prosecution shall be instituted against the printer, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper or other periodical publication unless he has been warned by a law officer with respect to a prior statement substantially the same and the consent of a law officer is first obtained. For the purposes of the Act a statement is deemed to be published if it is (a) inserted in any newspaper or other publication printed or published in Victoria, or (b) publicly exhibited (i) in, on, over or under any building, vehicle, or place, whether a public place or not and whether on land or water, (ii) in the air—in view of persons being or passing in or on any public place, or (c) contained in any document gratuitously sent or delivered to any person or thrown or left upon any occupied premises. A presumption of the knowledge of the falsity of such a statement so published is created, which may be rebutted by the defendant showing (a) that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the statement was true or (b) that he had no reason to suspect that the statement was false, or (c) that otherwise he had acted innocently Corporations are made liable just as if they were private persons, and aiding and abetting offences under the Act is deemed to be committing the offence. In the case of two or more persons, their liability is several. Lastly, any liability to civil proceedings is reserved.

Employment Bureau.

By C. 47 of 1932 of Quebec, North America, all private employment bureaus are forbidden, except such as are established and maintained by (1) religious congregations or societies which seek to place their proteges; (2) workers' societies having for objects the study, defence and development of the economical, social and moral interests of employees: (3) charitable and benevolent societies; (4) employers who have their own employment bureau—provided that in all the above cases (a) a permit for such purpose has been previously obtained from the Minister and be in force; (b) no remuneration for the purpose be exacted from the seeker of employment; and (c) a register be kept in the form determined by the Minister.

JUBBULPORE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

No Confidence Motion Against President

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

The Town Hall was filled to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the meeting of the Municipal Committee to discuss the motion of no-confidence in Mr. D. P. Mishra, President Municipal Committee, tabled by Khan Bahadur S. Z. Ali, retired Deputy Commissioner.

After the grounds for the motion were read, Mr S. A. Radi, one of the Vice-Presidents, moved that the following reason be added to the reasons already given in support of the no-confidence motion against the president:

"That this house has no confidence in the President, Mr. D. P. Mishra, also for the reason that he has disgraced the name of the Congress by making an alliance with, and openly and actively supporting the canvassing for, the last ministry of the Central Provinces Government, with a view to gain a small favour.

Mr. D. C. Dass seconded the motion.

Amidst tense silence, the president rose to defend himself. Answering the first charge that he was responsible for bitter feelings among the members of the Committee, he alleged, that the Khan Bahadur had himself created animosity amongst the president of the Municipal Committee and his vice-presidents, between members and members, and had further made co-operation between the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipality impossible.

A dramatic turn was given to the proceedings when one of the Khan Bahadur's supporters asked for an adjournment of 10 minutes for the Moslem members to pray, which was granted.

After this interval, the Khan Bahadur and other members of his group pressed for an adjournment and the meeting was accordingly adjourned. Apprehensions that feelings would run high, resulted in the presence of a few police in mufti.—United Press.

DUTCH GOVT. TO REVISE TARIFFS

Free Admission Of Food-Stuffs And Raw Materials?

(Special Cable)

THE HAGUE, June 16.

Government will be shortly introducing a bill revising tariffs to be effective on July 1 under which foodstuffs and raw materials, including cotton wool will be admitted free, but duties three to six per cent imposed on semi-manufactured goods, maximum duty 12 per cent manufactured goods 6 per cent industrial auxiliaries.

Tea duty will be reduced from 97-1/2 to 75 guilders per hundred kilos.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS

Placed Before M. Barthou By Hitler's Envoy

PARIS, June 17.

M. Barthou is visiting London on July 9th and 10th, in response to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's invitation. It is revealed von Ribbentrop, Hitler's disarmament envoy, visited Paris with the greatest secrecy during the Venice meeting, gave M. Barthou a detailed account of Germany's demands on the subjects of armaments.

M. Barthou replied that Germany must first return to the League, resume her place in the Disarmament Conference when France would impartially examine her case.—Reuter's Special.

BATTLE OVER NEW DEAL AND N. R. A.

General Election In U. S. Will Take Place In November

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The Members of the 73rd Congress spent Saturday, working feverishly to dispose of the outstanding legislation in readiness to adjourn for the last time and disperse homewards.

The general election will be held in November when the whole House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be elected after the battle wherein the main issues will be the new deal and NRA. The next Congress will meet in January. The usual ceremonies in connection with the adjournment were absent.

President Roosevelt worked the whole day-long at the White House, instead instead of making the conventional visit to the Capitol to sign the last minute legislation. Among the measures passed was the Industry Loan Bill authorising a scheme whereby the total 876 million dollars will be available for loans to Industry.

ROOSEVELT'S "NO" TO SHIPPING CODE

WASHINGTON, June 17.

President Roosevelt refused to sign the Shipping Code. This led to the belief in some quarters that efforts to codify Shipping may be abandoned.

But it is indicated at Whitehouse that it is possible to revise the Code so as to meet the President's ideas.

Generally, it is believed that the cause relating to the stabilisation of rates is the main obstacle.

LABOUR BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed the Labour Bill.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR SON

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A story of how an octogenarian who remarried against the wishes of his son was murdered by the latter, was narrated on the 14th when a transborder Pathan named Zanun Khan was awarded capital punishment by the Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore.

According to the prosecution, after the demise of his first wife, Shamun Khan, expressed his intention to remarry, but Zanun Khan, his son by the first wife, seriously opposed the proposal. The father, very much against the wishes of his son, remarried a girl of 14, and this led to embitterment of feelings between father and the son. The latter, it was alleged, in conspiracy with two others, on the pretext of taking his father out for an evening stroll, murdered him in the fields. The accused were arrested a few days later. One of them turned approver and was given the King's pardon.

Of the remaining, Zanun Khan was sentenced to death under Section 302 I.P.C.

PEACE IN EUROPE?

Italy Considers Venice Agreement Can Arrest Terrorism In Austria

ALL EYES TURNED TO FRANCE NOW

(SPECIAL CABLE).

VENICE, June 16.

Italians are confident that the Venice agreement will result in the decline of terrorism in Austria regarding it as a step towards peace and inimical to formation of 'blocs.'

In furtherance of the idea of personal contact, it is rumoured that the Duce is going to visit Hitler at his country home in Bavaria in July .

Meanwhile some divergency exists in the interpretation of the agreement for, while Italians hold Germany will withdraw all support from the Austrian Nazi movement, German circles opine this is subject to conditions which though unspecified undoubtedly include the recognition of Nazi movement.

All eyes are turned to France hoping for some move to loosen the disarmament deadlock.

NAZI PRESS BUREAU CHIEF IN AMERICA

Elaborate Precautions To Guard Dr. Hanfstaen

NEW YORK, June 16.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to guard Doctor Franz Hanfstaen, chief of Nazi press bureau, and Herr Hitler's unofficial goodwill envoy, who arrived on board the "Europa" to attend the reunion of his contemporaries at Harvard.

Two police launches escorted the "Europa" to the pier, mounted foot police clearing the area on each side of the pier.

Police lined the docks.—Reuter.

French Cabinet Postpones Decision

PARIS, June 16.

The Cabinet's decision regarding the measures to be taken as a result of Germany's suspension of transfers is postponed until next week.—Reuter.

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6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

The Tilak Statue

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Any passerby along the Chowpatti sea-face can notice that ugly bills have been stuck on the pedestal of Lok. Tilak's statue. They are stuck so high as to be noticed from a long distance and could not have been so stuck without the help of a ladder. One fails to understand how anyone could do that unobserved.

It was given out that the care of the monument was entrusted to the Bombay Corporation, who were put in sufficient funds for the purpose. Will the Corporation authorities see to it that the bills already stuck are removed and steps are taken to prevent repetition of the desecration of a sacred monument?—Yours, etc.,

R.

Retrenchment On The B. B. & C. I.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present policy of retrenchment adopted in the coaching department at the Bombay Central Station by the B. B. and C I. Railway is unjust.

The retrenchment effected particularly in the coaching staff at the Bombay Central is telling upon the physique of the senior staff who have to discharge odd and heavy duties at the cost of their health and office efficiency.

The changes that have been recently introduced by some over enthusiastic officers, as the Job Analysis Committee might perhaps have been inspired by very high motive. But let it be understood by them that those high motives are obviously lacking the sympathetic consideration of those for whom they are held and meant. Instead of causing happiness and comfort they are likely to cause great inconvenience and lot of trouble to them.

As a result of the retrenchment made in the coaching department, nearly 14 members have been thrown out of employment out of about 28 who were on the active service in the beginning of 1929.

The greatest drawback of this new system is that members of the staff are punctually required to attend four hours' broken duties twice a day for a continuous period of six weeks without any change, making it even impossible for one to go on with his drudgery and depriving him of necessary rest

I shall quote one instance to make it clear to the reader. A friend of mine who is a railway servant in coaching department and resides at Vile Parle—(as a matter of fact almost all the members of the staff reside in the suburbs as they are not provided with quarters by the Company,) has to get up at 5 a.m. in the early morning in order to be present at his post at 6 a.m. He is relieved at 10-30 a.m. and he reaches home at about 11-30 or 12 noon after which he takes his bath and dinner. He again joins his duty at 6-30 p.m. and is relieved at 11-30 p.m. reaching home at 12-30 night. He takes his supper and goes to bed at about 1 a.m. at night eventually to get up again at 5 a.m. next morning.

It will be seen from the above that the fixation of duties is full hardship to the members of the staff. It is likely, therefore, that the employee no more thinks himself a public servant in the good cause of people but finds himself a hapless and helpless human being subjected to the capitalistic system of the Railway Company whose huge profits every year go into the pockets of shareholders.

It is greatly necessary, therefore, that the system of assigning broken duties should be entirely abandoned for ever and the present man force should be properly enhanced as it is in the interest of the railway itself.—Yours, etc.,

RATUBHAI DESAI.

B. A. Examination Results

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. A. results being declared one cannot help being amazed at the enormous number of first classes awarded—41! This extravagant number of distinctions is very far from being justly distributed. While there are 9 first-classes in Sanskrit, 6 in French, and even Latin and Persian have their couple apiece, we find none at all in English from the whole Presidency.

English literature has been made the bugbear of the Indian student trying for distinctions in his degree examination. Statistics show that the University rarely awards more than a solitary first class to the student of English, and more often than not, none at all.

It is evident from even a cursory glance at the English Honours papers this year, that the whole tone and plan of the papers has been changed. To add to this, the almost Puritanic strictness in correction of English (Hons.) papers has become almost proverbial.

What standard of efficiency (or even excellence) does the University expect from the Indian student appearing for a foreign language, as different from his mother-tongue as chalk is from cheese?

Why do we tolerate, year after year, this senseless prejudice and academic snobbery? While academic pundits thunder at the "homicidal" matric papers, the poor B.A. rarely gets the support and sympathy he deserves.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-FESSOR.

Kanara District Local Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

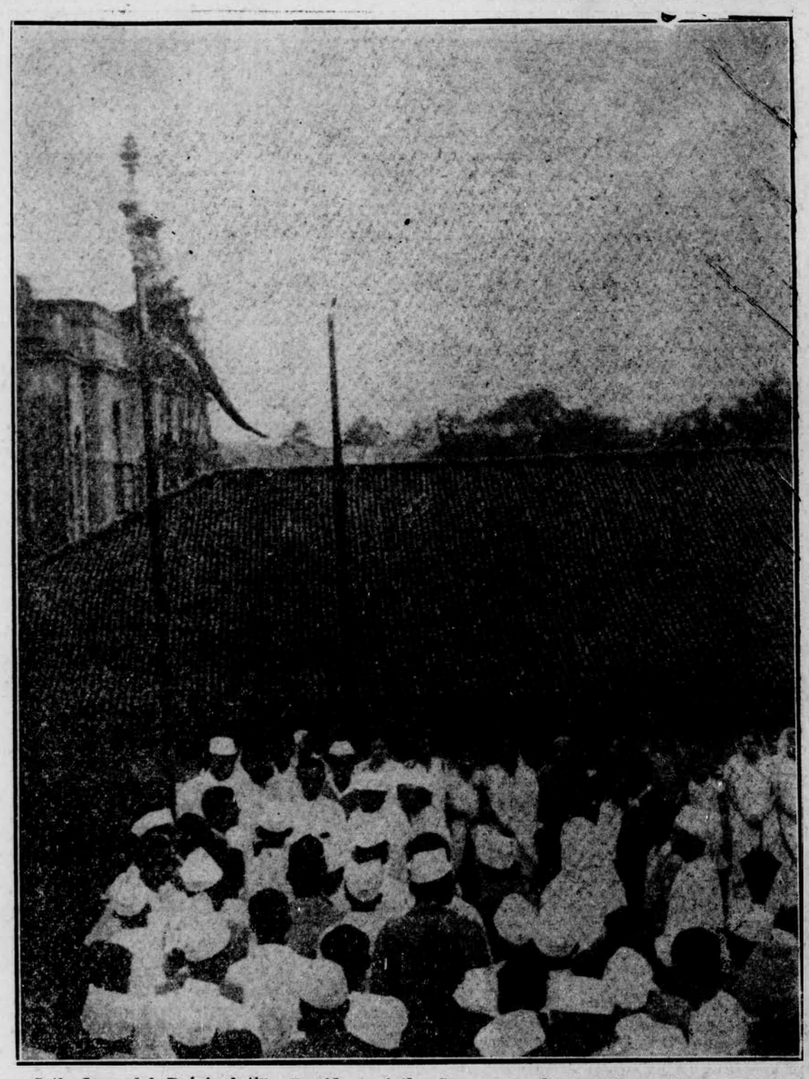
Sir,—After the lapse of about ten months the Kanara District Local Board thought it fit to issue to the public its Administration Report for the year 1932-33. A perusal of it reveals several instances of mismanagement, flagrant among them being the heavy travelling expenses incurred by the President and Chairmen of Taluka Local Boards. Careless budgetting of proposed works is a feature of the administration and this neglect on the part of the officers of the Board has caused heavy amounts to lie idle as if the Board was a bank to keep large amounts in reserve.

A more sorrowful figure is cut by the School Board which was presided over by Mr. P. S. Muzumdar, a retired teacher of over 25 years' service in a local English school. His regime can be summed up in the memorable words of the Report which says "No new school was opened and no new teacher appointed. Certainly the demand for both was there." This gives the general public an idea as regards the progress of primary education in the already backward and neglected Kanara. It also supplies an insight as regards the utility of elected members in safeguarding and promoting the interests of the voters. The members of the the School Board exhibit their existence by inconsistent transfers of teachers so much so that one poor teacher was, within the course of a year transferred to six different places in the district! To avoid such hardships the poor teachers have to secure the good offices of members who in their turn pride themselves on having a number of these teachers hanging about them in the most submissive, nay, servile attitude. Village schools are practically neglected and it will be of interest for the public to know the proportion of students from village schools attending Taluka schools for secondary education. The education of girls is in a miserable plight and our Marathi schools have Kanarese trained teachers who cannot even write Marathi much less speak it decently. Similarly, the plight of Muslim girls in the matter of Urdu education is not bright. Such a state existed when the Chairman of School Board was an enlightened and progressive teacher. In spite of the fact that more Urdu Schools have been sanctioned by Government, our School Board, now presided over by the erstwhile Swarajist M.L.C. Mr. M. D. Karki, has not deemed it fit to open them. The primary education in the district in general is at a very low standard and the present School Board is more concerned with acrimonious discussions about the appointment of its Administrative Officer, which appointment is based more on caste and community than on merit and experience.

The District Local Board, though it could not show progress, maintained a very cordial relation among all the members when Mr. M. G. Gopi presided over it for the last seven years in succession. It was due to his suavity and keen sense of justice that Mr. Gopi conducted the affairs and held all the members within reasonable bounds and never allowed party or communal feelings to enter into the working of the Board. The present Chairman allowed the School Board under a Congress Chairman, to cancel the three holidays, viz., Gandhi Birthday, Tilak and Mahomed Ali Anniversaries, enjoyed so long by the primary schools of this district. And again he initiated the transfer of the Board's Headquarters from Karwar to a distant place like Sirsi apparently for the improvement of villages in that Taluka, forgetting all the while that all the Talukas of the District are in the same state and free from selection and discrimination, forgetting that such a transfer is against the Local Fund Act and forgetting again that the investment of Rs. 11,000 on the present office building is of recent date.—Yours, etc.,

Karwar.

R. M. WAGLE.



Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress, unfurling the National Flag on the terrace of the Congress House on Sunday morning.

Ultimatum To Kapurthala State

MUSLIMS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Police Disperse Crowd By Lathi Charge And Arrest Three Persons

KAPURTHALA, June 17.

The Muslims of Kapurthala offered Satyagraha this morning by taking out a procession shouting slogans. The police declared them unlawful, but the crowd refused to budge. A lathi charge was made and three processionists were arrested.

Another bach of Muslim villagers tried to enter into the city in the procession, but was dispersed by the police.

It is understood that a retired European police officer from the Punjab Police Service is likely to be appointed as Inspector-General of Police in Kapurthala State, in the vacancy caused by the compulsory retirement of Major Kothawala as a sequel to the findings of the Sultanpur Firing Enquiry Committee.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

An earlier report from Kapurthala stated:—

"The ultimatum of the Muslims of Kapurthala to the State Government to accept the recommendation of the Sultanpur Inquiry Committee within eight days, otherwise they would resort to Civil Disobedience, has alarmed the State authorities.

They seem to have become much perturbed at this, and are busy in telegraphic communication with the Maharaja at Paris.

The Chief Minister is kept regularly informed on telephone of all the developments taking place in the State.

The Chief Minister appears to have shown a good deal of keenness in the matter, and in order to watch the situation himself and restore normal conditions he is reported to be returning to Kapurthala from Simla on Monday next.

SPECIAL POLICE PICKETS.

In order to avoid any further trouble, special police pickets have been posted at all the important places of the town and the situation is very keenly watched by the State Council."—United Press.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Kunnamkulam's Welcome Move

CALICUT, (By Mail).

It is proposed to start a school for the blind at Kunnamkulam (Cochin State) to teach reading and writing to the blind Malayalee children. The services of trained teachers have been secured for the purpose.

A hostel will be attached to the school, and boys between the ages of 6 and 14 will be admitted for the present. The institution will be conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. K. T. Mathew. —A. P.

"A LOGICAL SEQUENCE"

Will Sardar And Jawaharlal Be Released

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

"The Congress had lifted the ban on the legislatures and the Government in their turn had lifted the ban on the Congress organisations," observed Mr. Kasi Krishnam Acharya in the course of a press interview. He hoped that the release of leading Congressmen like Sardar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal would be a logical sequence to the lifting of the ban, for in their absence, no real orientation of Congress policy would be possible.

Mr. Acharya would urge upon all parties in the land to prevent further whittling down of the White Paper proposals by conjoint action.—A. P.

"AMOUNT IS INSUFFICIENT"

Dewas (Senior) Refuses To Accept Allowance Granted By Govt.

MADRAS, June 17.

A Pondicherry message, says that it is understood that the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) has refused the allowance of Rs. 3,500 granted by Government contending that the amount is insuffic.ent.—A. P.

PREVENTION OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Society's Petition Rejected By Dist. Magistrate

ELLORE, (By Mail).

Mr. V. N. Kudwa, District Magistrate west Godavari, has passed orders, dismissing the petition filed by the Secretary of the Society, to prevent animal sacrifice, Ellore, praying for an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., restraining the mass sacrifice of animals which is expected to take place at five different centres in Ellore Town on June 17 to precipitiate the goddess of small-pox.

After perusing the report of the police the District Mdgistrate saw no sufficient grounds for taking action under Section 144 Cr. P. C. —A. P.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

Why India Was Allotted Inadequate Quota

KOTTAYAM, (By Mail).

Mr. K. Dominic Joseph, Secretary of the Indian Planters Association, Kottayam, writes to the Press, that he has just found out one of the causes that led to the inadequacy of the juota allotted to India, under the rubber restriction scheme. In determining the total quantity of rubber exported from India during the year 1929, the exports from British Indian ports were taken into account while the export from the Port of Alleppey (31,04,242 lbs.) was ignored altogether. This information, adds Mr. Joseph, was based on a letter addressed to him from Kodaikanal by Mr. J. R. Vincent, a leading European rubber planter of Travancore.—A. P.

Bomb Thrown At D. S. P.'s House

CAWNPORE, June 17

An unknown person threw a bomb at the house of Khan Bahadur Mohammad Imtiaz Ahmed Khan, D.S.P. in charge of the city. Luckily, however, not much damage was done to the house.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Advice To Road Hogs

Here is a little bit of advice to our road-hogs, who race up at top-speed and precipitate accidents.

Lord Cottenham at a meeting organised in connection with the Campaign of National Safety First Association, London. observed: "Carefully regulate your speed at all times to suit the circumstances and weather prevailing. Always have your vehicle under full control and be ready and able to pull up well within the distance which you can see to be clear." The words "carefully regulate your speed," mean a lot more than suiting the speed to the conditions prevailing.

"It is understood, for instance," said Lord Cottenham, "that the driver of a car or rider of a motor-cycle or cycle is concentrating upon what he or she is doing—to the exclusion of all else.

"This, alas! is not always the case; and many innocent people have lost their lives because someone disobeyed this cardinal rule of road behaviour.

"There is no one essential of safe road usage so important as that of concentration."

This caution seems to be necessary and timely since the Monsoon has commenced and Bombay's tarred roads have begun to be slippery and the cars have commenced to skid!

To avoid skidding on these roads, it is essential to keep the tyres inflated at the correct pressure, so that the gripping power of the tyres may be fully utilised.

Revive Safety First Campaign

Many motorists negotiate road-corners at high speed. The Safety First Association and the Automobile Association must Act and revive the Safety First Campaign, which should be financed by the Government and should be widely advertised.

Professional drivers of motor-vehicles must have a certain standard of education. It would be better to insist on the drivers obtaining their S.S.L.C. Certificates, before they are provided any licence. And it must be equally realised that there should be some improvement in their status and the car-owners should cease trying to economise in this direction by paying less and getting second-rate men to do a difficult job.

Parking Cars.

Many persons have been prosecuted in the past few months, for parking motor-cars at Hornby Vellard. The Municipal Commissioner was requested last year to report on the desirability of providing a strip of road on the east side of Hornby-Vellard for parking cars. The Bombay Police City Act, however, forbids parking of the cars at Hornby-Vellard as the Vellard is one of the outlets for traffic from the Fort to the North of the City. The Municipal Commissioner, therefore, after fully going into the matter, advises the Municipal Corporation not to spend any money on the widening of the road for the purpose of parking of the cars and thinks that, in view of the police regulations prohibiting the parking of the cars, nothing further should be done in the matter.

Our Rajkot Letter

Rs. 15,000 SUBSCRIBED TO GANDHIJI'S PURSE

State Cotton Mills For Cutch

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 16.

The various committees and sub-committees of Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangha have been busy touring various parts of Kathiawar for the collections of "Gandhi Purse," to be presented to Mahatmaji on his arrival at Bhavnagar on 30th inst. Brisk preparations are being made at Bhavnagar to give him a fitting reception. So far Rs. 15,000 are reported to have been collected.

NEW MILL OPENED.

Wankaner Raja Saheb performed the opening ceremony of Amar Singhji Mills at Wankaner last Thursday before a distinguished gathering. The Raja Saheb appreciated the services of his subjects who gave an impetus to the indigenous industries.

PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES.

The Maharao of Cutch has donated Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance and upkeep of "Mimamsalaya" recently started at Poona by Mr. Vaman R. Kinjvadekar, the Principal of the School of Philosophy. Both Messrs. Kinjvadekar and C.N. Pandya of Nadiad have been touring the province for such collections. This week, both of them arranged a series of lectures on the need of female education and progress of literature in the local Lakhaji Raj Smarak Hall.

Addressing a women's gathering in the local Vanita Vishram, Mr. Pandya said that this is the age of women all the world over. He emphasised that scholarships and prizes are specially awarded to women and not to men. He gave an idea of what type of Vithal Kanya Vidyalaya of Nadiad will be when it will continue to function.

In connection with the burning question of Kathiawar Ports, the Maharao of Cutch will sail for England on 21st inst.

He is to be accompanied by Dewan Suryashankar Mehta, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Manu Subedar as the financial secretary and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as a legal adviser.

The Maharao Saheb has recentpermitted Dr. Jadavji Hansraj of Anjar to start a State Cotton Mill.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Sheth Virchand Panachand of Jamnagar has been putting into practice a scheme of village improvement in Samadhiana, a village under Jamnagar, for the last year and a little over. He runs a special Harijan School and a public dispensary there. All in Kathiawar are watching the working of the scheme.

DONATION FOR NEW HALL.

Mr. H.C. Chawdhry recently donated Rs. 5,000 to the local Ramkrishna Mission to erect a hall to accommodate several boarders studying in various local High Schools.

HEAVILY INDEBTED.

Bajana Durbar having incurred a debt of Rs. 8 lakhs or so, has been asked by the Agency authorities to have an agency servant as State Karbhari.

Last Thursday evening, there was a lightning fall in a potter's house in Kumbhar Wada, behind the Hathi Khana. It smashed the whole building, but fortunately, no human lives have been lost.

AKBARSINGH SURRENDERS

Proclaimed Offender Rounded Up With Gang

FUTILE RESISTANCE IN WHICH MEMBER IS KILLED

CAWNPORE, June 17

An alleged dacoit and proclaimed offender stated to be responsible for various dacoities committed in Unao, Fatepur, Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur and other adjoining ditricts, and murders including that of Ramcharan, a prominent Zamindar, has been arrested. The arrest followed an encounter with the police which resulted in the death of a member of the gang.

On receipt of information that Akbarsingh, the alleged leader of the gang, was about to commit a dacoity in Sipri, near Sachundi a powerful posse of police including the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Mars Smith, the Deputy Superintendent the circle inspector, a Sub-inspector and constables raided the house in which Akbarsingh and the gang were concealing themselves.

Mr. Marsh Smith forced an entrance into the house whereupon the members of the gang flung a sword at his head, but Mr. Smith luckily escaped unhurt. Akbarsingh then started firing guns and police replied similarly, as a result of which one of the gang was killed. After sometime Akbarsingh and six others including an alleged expolice constable, surrendered themselves to the police. A hundred rounds of ammunition, a quantity of powder, and a gun were recovered from the place.—A. P.

ROMANCE OR MURDER?
which would she meet at the end of her journey—See
"Orient Express"
A Fox Picture with
HEATHER ANGEL
NORMAN FOSTER
HERBERT MUNDIN
AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A HEART-THROBBING DRAMA OF REAL MOTHER LOVE!
GALLANT LADY
with
ANN HARDING
CLIVE BROOK
Daily: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
THE LATEST—GREATEST—MIGHTIEST—ARLISS SUPER PICTURE OF THIS YEAR!
"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"
The only and the best 1934 picture of
GEORGE ARLISS
GEORGE ARLISS
GEORGE ARLISS
The engrossing story of the house of five brothers, who stood steadfast against all their enemies, to vindicate a father's vision—to fulfill a mother's faith!
"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"
The delicious story of a banker who broke the Mighty Napoleon's sword with his pen! See
GEORGE ARLISS
in his 1934 latest—newest—United Artists Masterpiece Super-production with an eminent cast including
BORIS KARLOFF
LORETTA YOUNG
ROBERT YOUNG
HELEN WESTLEY
Splendour—pomp—gorgeousness—intrigues at the European Courts—royal magnificence—in
"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"
Commencing Saturday next at the
WELLINGTON
Plans open—Booking going on briskly!

GOVT. ORDER ON LOCAL BODIES

Portraits Of Emperor And Empress Only Can Be Allowed In Schools

OOTACAMUND, (By Mail).

The Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of District Boards in the Presidency have been informed by Government that no portraits except those of the King Emperor and the Queen Empress should be exhibited in educational institutions under their control without the approval of the District Educational officers in the case of boys schools, or Inspectresses of schools in the case of girls schools

Any expenditure incurred in violation of this order will be surchargeable on the local body concerned.—A.P.

JUVENILES MAY SMOKE!

U. P. Council Rejects Bill To Prevent Habit

NAINITAL, June 16

The United Provinces Council to-day rejected after a lengthy debate by a large majority a non-official bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco.

Those who opposed the Bill contended that the Bill as framed was unworkable and would only help to encumber the statute book while being ineffective.

The supporters on the other hand, urged that the Bill was a necessary piece of legislation considering that the injurious habit of smoking among juveniles was alarmingly increasing.—A.P.

FATAL LEAP FROM RAILWAY BRIDGE

Beggar Terrified By Approaching Train

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Terrified on seeing goods train approaching in great speed a beggar Bairagi aged about 70 years, who was walking over the railway bridge is reported to have suddenly jumped into the Kallai river at about 1-30 p.m. on the 12th instant between Nattarasankottai and Kallai Railway Stations on the Manamudura-Karaikudi section of S. I. Railway.

The man sustained serious injuries and was lying unconscious.

The train was stopped and the driver and guard rendered first aid and took him who was still in an unconscious condition into the train with a view to have him admitted into Sivaganga Hospital, but he died on the way.

The corpse was unloaded and sent to the Sivaganga Hospital.—A.P.

BAN LIFTED ON ASSAM CONGRESS

Attached Properties Restored To Owners

SHILLONG, June 16.

The Assam Government by notification in an extra-ordinary gazette have rescinded the orders declaring the Assam Provincial Congress Committee and other Bodies having the same objects in view unlawful.

The properties attached and taken possession of by the Government in different places of Assam have also been restored to their owners.e—United Press.

ORDERS FOR NEW WAGONS AND LOCOMOTIVES

Financial Commissioner Of Railways Submits Proposals And Seeks Approval Of Standing Committee For Expenditure

SIMLA, June 14.

At the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways which was held to-day, Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways submitted a memorandum, for the approval of the Committee, on the Rolling Stock programme for 1935-'36. These were drawn up in the form in which they will be presented to the Legislative Assembly in February next as a part of the 1935 Budget for Capital expenditure on open lines during 1935-36. Confining himself to some general introductory remarks and brief review of the programme as a whole Mr. Rau said:—

"As usual I must remind the Committee that the programme to which their approval is now asked may subsequently require modification.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

As members of the Committee are aware, all additions to rolling stock are charged to capital. In the case of renewals or replacements of the existing stock, the original cost in the case of State-managed Railways or a portion of the total cost representing the cost of replacement by a like asset—in case of Company-managed railways—is charged to the Depreciation Fund and the balance to capital.

The total estimated expenditure to which the approval of the Committee is now asked is Rs. 275 lakhs.

The original programmes submitted to the agents provided for an expenditure of 176 lakhs on capital account and 388 lakhs on Depreciation Fund account, making a total of 566 lakhs, including Rs. 225 lakhs for 5,240 B.G., G.S., Wagons which we have for the present not included in the above programme.

The sanctioned provision for rolling stock in the current year (1934-'35) is Rs. 326 lakhs (Capital 61 lakhs, Depreciation Fund 265 lakhs) of which 123 lakhs are for broad guage general service wagons.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES.

It is proposed to purchase 43 new broad guage locomotives on renewal account estimated to cost Rs. 32.67 lakhs.

The programmes include 2 Diesel electric locimotives costing about 6 lakhs for the North Western Railway. These were included in the programme for 1934-'35 and were approved by the Committee last year but it is unlikely that they will be delivered this year, and provision is accordingly repeated in 1935-'36. I should add that after careful consideration, it is now proposed to try locomotives of a higher horse power and consequently greater cost than originally contemplated.

All these engines except those for the South Indian Railway are for replacing old engines that have passed the age-limit. On the South Indian Railway, some engines originally provided by that railway for the Shoranur-Cochin Branch are to be retransferred from the Shoranpur-Cochin Railway due to the conversion of that railway to broad guage and one is to be taken over from the Podanur-Pollachi Railway which is worked by the South Indian Railway, as it is found more convenient for the working railway to own the entire stock and make a suitable charge for hire.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are continuing the manufacture of light type locomotives in their Ajmer workshops, as they are still short to suitable metre guage power.

We are continuing the conversion of saturated locomotives to super-heaters where we are satisfied that the condition of the locomotive is such that it need not be scrapped, till the new boiler is also due to be scrapped. The amounts provided for the conversion of saturated locomotives to superheaters nn all railways total Rs. 13.21 lakhs.

BOILER RENEWALS.

Boiler renewals have also been sanctioned where the present age and condition of these render further repair definitely uneconomical.

The expenditure on wagons to which the approval of the Standing Finance Committee is now solicited is limited to departmental and special non-pooled types of broad gauge wagons together with metre gauge goods stock. It is proposed to purchase 290 broad gauge wagons other than pooled stock at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.20 lakhs and 915 metre guage wagons at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

The approval of the Standing Finance Committee to the above proposals is now solicited.—United Press.

Govt.'s Andaman Policy Under Searchlight

Mr. Mitra To Ask Important Questions In Forthcoming Assembly Session

SIMLA, June 16.

With the forthcoming Session of the Assembly drawing near, questions and resolutions are now pouring in from many members of the Assembly.

As usual, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh has tabled a large number of questions, touching on current topics. He wants to know how far the proposal for the transfer of Bangalore from British India to an outside authority has progressed and when is a decision likely to be arrived at.

FUTURE OF POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Singh desires that the memorandum submitted by the All-India Police Association to the Secretary of State for India, protesting against the proposal to transfer police force to a responsible Indian Minister to be made available.

He seeks information from official source if the Panama Government have served notice on Sind Indian merchants, residing there to employ is each firm 3 natives of the place, and if Government propose to make any inquiry into the matter.

ANDAMANS POLICY.

Mr. S. C. Mitra has set some questions on political prisoners, and he will ask when the Assembly meets in Simla in July if a fresh batch of political prisoners has been sent to the Andamans, and if Government propose to announce the names of the transported prisoners.

WHY TRANSFERRED?

He wants to be told whether Sj. Bimalendu Chakravarti, a political prisoner has been brought back to the Allpur Central Jail from the Andamans, and if so, what was the reason of his transfer? Is it true that the above prisoner has become insane?

Mr. Mitra also enquiries if the permission granted by the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, to interview Sj. Susil Das Gupta, was withdrawn without assigning any reason.

BAN ON REB. OTTAMA.

Another question of Mr. Mitra relates to the refusal of a passport to Reverend Bhikkhu Ottama, the famous Buddhist Monk Buddhistic mission.

In view of Government's intention to help technical, commercial and industrial researches, Government should consider the advisability of restarting the free supply of statistical publications to the various Indian Universities. This is the suggestion made by Lala Hariraj Swaroop through an interpellation.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed has got many queries to put on the Railway serves. The reported troubles of the princes of the Royal family of Oudh, will be interpellated upon by him.—United Press.

GUJERAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Secretaries' Letter To Dist. Magistrate

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

It is understood that Mr. Jivanlal Diwan and Mr. Bogilal Lala, secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have addressed a letter to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in which it is stated that as Government have denotified the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, its possession may be handed over to them.—United Press.

COACHES THROWN OFF RAILS

15 Passengers Injured In Furious Thunderstorm

BALAGHAT, June 17.

All five coaches in a passenger train of the Gondia-Katangi Section were thrown off the rails by a furious thunderstorm yesterday evening, between Hatha Road and Balaghat stations.

Fifteen passengers were injured.

Apprehending serious damage, the driver stopped the train but the wind was so strong that the coaches were thrown off the rails, injuring fifteen passengers including two ladies.—United Press.

"NO PROCESSION WITHOUT LICENSE

Sikhs Abandon Idea To Protest Against Order

GURDASPUR, June 16.

A notice being served on the president of Gurdwara Managing Committee and five others prohibiting them from taking out any procession without license the local Sikhs who arranged for celebration of Guru Arjundev' Day by bration of Guru Arjundev's Day by abandoned the same at the eleventh hour.

The President, Gurdwara Committee informes the authorities that as a protest against the humiliating conditions of the license they have abandoned the idea of taking out a procession.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER—

(Continued from page 8).

to bed early for fear that they should ask for the piece of bread wanted for their breakfast. She was on the Means Test, and said that this state of affairs was unfair and unjust. Evidently the Archbishop has not given one single thought to this brave woman who is compelled to put her children to bed for fear they should ask for a crust of bread. The Unemployment Bill may be put on the Statute Book, but signs are not wanting to show that its operation will rouse such a storm as will force its withdrawal.

Hatred Of Fascism

How deeply the hatred of Fascism has entered into the working class of this country was shown by what happened on Thursday night at Olympia. For Sir Oswald Mosley, Olympia was intended to be a great Fascist triumph. Instead, because of the resistance of the London anti-Fascists, it was turned into a complete Fascist fiasco. The British workers seem to have learned the lesson of Germany and Austria, and they seem to be determined to fight against the Fascist menace in this country.

Sir Oswald Mosley defended Blackshirt violence on the radio last night in a surprise broadcast as the last item of the news bulletin. He declared that the opponents who accused the Fascist at the Olympia meeting of deliberate brutality in throwing out the "Reds" were uttering "deliberate lie." He was answered by Mr. Gerald Barry, who said that he saw prostrate people being brutally kicked and pummelled in every part of the body by Blackshirts—outside the auditorium. It is estimated that 150 members of Parliament witnessed the scenes. These were mainly Conservatives, many of whom were at the House of Commons on Friday afternoon. Their unanimous opinion, when

Dr. L. Bornand, PARISIAN EXPERT, certifies the purity of AFGHAN SNOW

Paris, June 26th, 1933.
Laboratoire O.T.I.M.A.
Louis Bornand, Manager,
25, Rue Lauriston,
Analyse No. 7.052.
EFFECT ON THE SKIN:
This produce spreads easily on face or hands and is thoroughly absorbed by the skin. The daily use of this cream will not cause any kind, redness, itching or accident of any kind.
CONCLUSION: After examination this cream, which bears the name of AFGHAN SNOW proves not to contain any toxic product or any substance harmful to the skin.
I, Louis BORNAND, Expert Chemist at the Court of Justice, certify after analysis of this product that this cream can be recommended as a beauty product for the treatment of the skin.
(Signed) L. BORNAND.
Manufactured by
E. S. PATANWALLA,
182-184, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY 3
Factory:—PATANWALLA BUILDING, Connaugh Road, Victoria Garden, Bombay.

CHARGES FRAMED IN KIDNAPPING CASE

Magistrate Rejects Nasrullah's Bail Application

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

In the Hindu girl Abduction Cases, Magistrate Azizuddin Ahmad framed this afternoon the following charges:—

Both Abdul Ghani and Abdul Ghaffar have been charged under Section 366 (abduction or kidnapping) Ghaffar charged also under Section 376 Criminal Offence and Ghani under Sections 109 and 376 (Abetment of criminal offence).

Subhan Butt has been charged under Section 376 (Criminal Offence) and under Section 373 (kidnapping minor girl from British India and taking to native State).

Accused Nasrullah has been charged under Section 386 (wrongfully concealing and confining kidnapped person).

All the four accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate rejected the bail application of Nasrullah.

Congressmen Get To Work In The Punjab

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The work of organisation of the Congress Committees in the province which has been started following the removal of the ban is progressing.

Members are being enrolled in mofussil in large numbers.

The office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has been opened in Bradlaugh Hall and is functioning regularly.—A.P.

EXTRADITION TO BRITISH INDIA

Mysore Assembly Adopts Main Principles Of Bill

MYSORE, June 16.

After a lengthy debate the Mysore Assembly adopted to-day the main principles of the Bill for extradition and surrender of fugitives and criminals to British India and other States modelled on the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

The procedure hitherto consisted mainly of executive action or reciprocal arrangements without statutory basis.

The present bill seeks (1) to remove inconvenience caused by the existing procedure, (2) define the points rendered doubtful by a recent judgment of the Mysore High Court regarding extradition to British India, (3) make definite provision for extradition to British India of persons accused of crimes other than what are described as extradition offences.—A.P.

PERMANENT WAY DAMAGED

Bank Washed Away On E. B. Rly.

DACCA, June 16.

The Deputy Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, wires:

Further damage to the permanent way has since been noticed. The bank of the bridge at mile 30/12 between Jaydebpur and Rajendrapur has been washed away. The bed of the bridge at miles 20/9 has been damaged by a strong current.

Up trains cannot proceed beyond Tangi and down trains beyond Rajendrapur. Transhipment by country boats was not [illegible] another two days at least.

The water is subsiding but the weather is not yet clear.—A. P.

FREE STUDENTSHIP FOR HARIJANS

JULLUNDUR, June 16.

With a view to help the unemployed youths the Harijan workers have decided to start an industrial school shortly wherein training will be accorded free of any charge to students of Harijan community, particularly and other communities generally in carpentry, smithy, etc.

The medium of training wil be Hindi.—United Press.

NO CLUE FOR GOLD THEFT

AMRITSAR, June 16.

No clue of the gold stolen from the Frontier Mail last month has so far been available. The investigating authorities have set at liberty all the parcel clerks, coolies and other people of Amritsar Station who were from time to time detained or sent for the purpose of enquiry. They have been allowed to resume their duties.—United Press.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.
A Leading Tonic
Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

AND RE-ARRESTED

MIDNAPORE, June 16.

Of the 15 accused arrested in connection with Garbeta Terrorist Conspiracy Case 11 were discharged to-day and the rest were remanded to further police custody.

Of those discharged accused Sushil Roy has been re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law unde the Bengal and the Criminal Amendment Act and the others home interned.—United Press.

HYDERABAD HARIJAN WELFARE SCHEME

HYDERABAD, Dn., June 16.

Mr. R. Narayana Reddy, General Secretary, Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, states that during Mahatma Gandhi's recent visit to the station the collection amounted to Rs. 10,159. 75 per cent of this has been allotted by the Central Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society, Delhi, for being spent on the Harijans of Hyderabad in direct welfare work within two years and a scheme is being prepared for submission to the Central Board.

It is understood that a part of the amount will be spent on the construction of wells.—United Press.

Bare Legs, Beret And Shorts

British Countryside Sees New Type Of Outdoor Feminism

Did you notice a new type of outdoor feminism on the roads recently? (writes Mr. W. M. Duckworth in the "News Chronicle.") Did it not strike you that woman, who has created so many dazzling fashions for herself, had at last invented a dress that seemed universal?

The country roads are telling a new tale this Whitsun. There never was a Whitsun with so many women cyclists on the roads, and the mystery was that most of them were dressed alike.

Who started it? Women on tandems, women riding alone, women's touring parties with not a man among them. All bare-legged. Daring? Well, nothing so revolutionary in women's fashions has been seen for years. And they were all riding new machines.

HOW THEY DRESSED

This is how they were dressed:

Beret, favourite colour yellow.
Flimsy, short-sleeved blouse or shirt, open-necked.
Khaki shorts—and very short some of them were, too.
No stockings.
Brown shoes with with socklets.

They laughed at the chilly winds that kept many holiday-makers at home. There were fewer motorists out than on an ordinary warm Sunday. But that only made the women cyclists seem more numerous.

At first I imagined the isolated groups of women cyclists, dressed in yellow blouse and beret, belonged to the same club. But after meeting hundreds of them while touring the countryside I came to the conclusion that woman had evolved a startling new fashion in cycling wear.

MORE BLUEBELL VANDALS

I met them panting and pushing their machines up the zigzag road at Box Hill. I watched them splashing about in the Surrey swimming pools, while the men stood and shivered on the brink. I saw them on the bridle-paths, shouldering their bicyles over the stiles. A new Spartan womanhood on wheels.

In the evening, on returning to town, I overtook them uttely exhausted after their 30-mile run, and I was sorry to see some of them had joined the ranks of the bluebell vandals—on their luggage carriers great sheaves of dying blooms that had been wrenched up from the roots.

FREE SWIMMING CLASS FOR LADIES

A Ladies' Free Swimming Class for Summer Holidays, was organised by the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal, Poona. Photo shows ladies hailing from various parts of the Deccan, who attended the class this year.

Members of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal (Indian Historical Research Association) who met in their annual conference at Poona on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant.

ENGLAND TO VOTE ON ARMS

National Ballot This Summer

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Twenty societies, representing nearly every shade of political and religious feeling in England hope to organise a national ballot on the League of Nations and armaments this summer.

The suggested ballot-form, which it is hoped will be filled up by every householder in England, contains the following questions:—

(1) Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?

(2) Are you in favour of an all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement?

(3) Are you in favour of the all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?

(4) Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?

(5) Do you consider that if a nation insists upon attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) Economic and non-military measures and (b) If necessrry military measures?

The societies who are arranging the ballot include the British Legion, the Catholic Council for International Relations, the Church of England, the Jewish Community, the League of Nations Union, the Y. M. C. A, the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, the Labour Party the Fotary International and several women's guidls and organisations.—Reuter.

INDIAN STAMPS HIGH PRICE

Shock For Army Collector

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Twelve Indian four-anna blue and red stamps dated 1852 fetched the remarkably high price of £650 200 more than was expected during the sale in London of a section of the famous £100,000 stamp collection formed by the late Mr. Arthur Hind, an American millionaire.

The whole of this collection is now being auctioned in the London market.

Among the experts who watched the bidding rise was a retired Indian army officer who had been a stamp collector in India in his youth. Thirty-five years ago he had sold the same twelve stamps in London for £14 and had congratulated himself on a good deal.—Reuter.

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NO LONGER "HARLOT OF THE ARTS"

New Moral And Social Orientation Of Youths

C. E. M. Joad writes in the "New Republic":—

That the political and economic stresses of our time should be responsible for the emergence of new modes of thought and feeling among the generation now coming to maturity in England was inevitable. The post-war generation is over and the post-post-war generation, as different from its predecessor as chalk from cheese, has arrived. There is, it is clear, a quickly accelerating drift of change; but the direction of the change is not easy to discern. So far as the emotional mood of the young is concerned, it is one of great and growing seriousness. Gone are the dis-illusionment, the flippancy, the cynicism of the post-war years. Instead, there is a tendency to take the gods of our grandfathers off the shelf upon which our fathers have placed them, the gods of earnestness and simplicity, of authority, of leaderhsip, even of faith.

The change can be seen most clearly in the debates of such a body as the Oxford Union, which, if we may accept the evidence of the celebrated Oxford resolution, at once leads and reflects the opinions of students in English universities. Five years ago the content of a speech was considered comparatively unimportant. To make a witticism, to point a jest, to coin a "bon mot," to introduce the calculated patch of purple, these were the objects of the Union orator. Appropriate remarks, he would tell you, as he cheerfully ransacked the eighteenth-century wits for epigrams, were meant to be appropriated; originality was merely skill in concealing origins.

To-day, all this is changed. The speeches are uniformly serious; their virtue is sincerity, their defect dullness. Without eloquence or wit, young men discourse upon the provisions of the new Unemployment Act, the government's housing policy, the international control of civil aviation or the prospects of introducing socialism without revolution.

NO HARLOT OF THE ARTS

There are, I think, two main reasons for this change. The first is a growing sense of political and economic emergency, an emergency which is recognized to be no less serious because its prolongation over two years fatigues the sense of excitement and dulls that of alarm. There is a realization that the financial crisis of 1931 was not an isolated phenomenon but as deep-rooted in its causes as it is likely to be far-reaching in its effects; in fact, not to put too fine a point on it—and the Communists do not shrink from putting it in the round and the large—it is a symptom of a chronic disease, the disease of capitalism in decay. Young men who live continuously with crisis have neither time for, nor patience with, "the harlot of the arts," and the appreciation of oratory has declined as the sense of emergency has grown.

Second, for the first time within living memory the student is growing up into a world that appears to have no need of his services. Always in the past the undergraduate could on "going down" look forward to the reasonable prospect of a job. To-day, this is no longer the case. Of thirty men and women who a year ago took their degrees in a certain department of London University with which I am acquainted, and proceeded in quest of the employment for which their education had prepared them, only five at the time of writing have succeeded in finding it. The situation bears, at the moment, most hardly upon women. The highly qualified university woman has become a veritable drug in the labour market. I had some conversation recently with a young woman of about twenty-four, who attended a course of public lectures I was giving for business employees. She had been educated at Roedean, our most expensive girls' school, won a scholarship at Newnham College, Cambridge, the blue ribbon of woman's academic achievement, and there taken a first in both parts of her "Tripos." Two years ago she had "gone down" and, apart from teaching, which she abhorred, had tried every avenue of employment the agencies could suggest. She had recently taken a post as a shop assistant at a big London store, in despair of finding any work for which her talents had fitted, her education had trained her.

PACIFISM HOLDS YOUTH

The case is extreme but not untypical. Inevitably young men and women about to enter a world that offers them neither openings nor encouragement are moved to ask why these things should be so, and with a puzzled bewilderment to which none of us is to-day altogether a stranger, to set about the task of trying to understand the factors that have made such a situation possible.

Their attitude to society is formed in the light of such understanding as they may achieve. What are its characteristics? On the one hand, there are the familiar socialist tendencies of modern English youth. To some extent these are purely conventional. The Labour party has now been in existence long enough for many of the present generation of contemporary youth to have been born into Labour households. The adhesion of many of these to socialism is a thoroughly unpolitical phenomenon, without significance, either for the trends of the present or the possibilities of the future.

Pacifism, on the other hand, is as important to the young as it is often abhorrent to their elders. The celebrated Oxford resolution expressed more than a transient mood, and as its echoes reverberated through universities and clubs and debating societies up and down the country, it became clear that whatever government was responsible on whatsoever pretext for taking England into the next war would have to reckon with the uncompromising opposition of a certain proportion of its youth. On a conservative estimate some 25 per cent. of those who voted that under no circumstances would they fight for their king and country, might be expected—if I may use so unfortunate a metaphor—to stand to their guns. On this basis the number of resisters would be well over a hundred thousand. The general mood of England at the moment is, indeed, unmistakably and emphatically pacifist. There is still faith in the League, and the possibility of internationalizing civil aviation as a first step in the organization of collective security is one of the outstanding topics of discussion.

Meanwhile, communism, if by communism is meant a general adhesion to the communist thesis, coupled with a sympathy with communist ideals and not membership in the Communist party (whose numbers remain constant at their negligible figure), grows rapidly, so much so that it has come to be the distinguishing creed of the young intellectual. Poets and artists flirt with it; it is perhaps the most typical expression of the political sympathies of the scientific worker. It, rather than the conventual socialism of the Labour party affords the channel along which the naive idealism, the passionate desire to set the world to rights that characterizes the best type of young mind, finds at the moment its most appropriate expression.

NEW ORIENTATION

So much for what may be termed the official attitudes of English youth. But the number of those who consciously adopt any attitude to politics is inevitably small. What of the rest? Here the prospect is disquieting. In these later years there has been in my view—and here I may be voicing merely a private heresay—a new moral, and social orientation of youthful opinion. Very roughly it might be described as a return of Puritanism. This latest wave of young men that floods our universities is noticeably better behaved than its predecessors. It is reverent towards authority, respectful to the old, docile in its acceptance of opinion. The level of morals goes up as that of skirts goes down and there is chivalry to what it is again becoming fashionable to regard as the weaker sex. Young men and women do not anticipate the pleasures of marriage before its ceremony; they are even resotring the half-forgotten rite of engagement. Spiritually and politically they are guideless and wistfully conscious of the fact; the Buchmanite movement absorbs some of them; others subside into the Catholic Church, but, on the whole, they are without religion. Five years ago they would have been members of the Labour party, of the Independent Labour party, or of some left-wing body; to-day, they own no political allegiance. "Something to believe," "somebody to follow," these phrases seem to me to epitomize their instinctive demand upon life. Are they raw material for fascism? Some of the symptoms are there, but there is as yet no conscious avowal. This, at least, seems clear; we are accumulating in England dry inder to flame to the spark of the first enthusiasm that can set it alight. If socialism can supply the spark, well and good. If not. . .

WOMAN DIES ON OPERATING TABLE

New York Doctor Kills Himself With Poison

According to a New York cable dated May 10, the police found Mrs. Virginia Ball, pretty wife of Thomas Ball, Broadway theatrical agent, lying dead on the operating table of a small private clinic of Brooklyn, while Dr. Julius Phillips, proprietor of the clinic, was discovered unconscious sprawled out on a bed in the next room.

The physician was rushed to a hospital, where he died shortly after, despite all efforts to save his life. He had apparently taken poison, although the exact cause of his death has not yet been established.

Phillips' son discovered the tragedy upon returning from school this afternoon. Panic-stricken, he ran to call the police, just as the woman's husband arrived at the doctor's office. Ball whose wife had been missing from her home since Tuesday, nearly broke down when he was confronted with the gruesome scene.

He said that they had been married a year and that Mrs. Ball's disappearance was the first time that she had left home without notifying him of her whereabouts. She was expecting a child, he admitted, and had been worrying about her condition for several weeks, as she

BUILDING EMPIRE FORESTS

Rajah Of Sarawak's £20,000 Gift

OXFORD (By Air Mil)

The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, has given £20,000 towards the fund building a permanent and self-supporting Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford.

"The experiment of the temporary establishment of the Institute has justified a permanent constitution, "Sir George Courthope, M. P., a member of the Institute's Board of Governors and a leading authority on afforestation, said (yesterday) when announcing the Rajah's gift.

"Sir Charles Brooke's generous gift will ensure up-to-do-date buildings, but the ultimate scope of the Institute will depend on the contributions from the various Empire countries interested in timber.

"Each has been approached through the Colonial office and we are waiting to hear from them before we decide on what scale we can proceed.

"Officers from the different forestry departments throughout the Empire will come to Oxford for a year's study in order to qualify for the higher posts.

"At the same time research work will be developed at the Forest Products Rearch Institute, Princes Risborough.

"The Imperial Forestry Institute will be of great assistance in developing the Empire's timber resources. At present we are dependent on foreign countries for eighty per cent of our supplies.—Reuter.

Gurdaspur, June16.—On the strength of a warrant issued by the Kangra District Authorities, Sankar Garh, a station master has been arrested on a charge of abduction.—United Press.

ABBE HAMON'S Cure No. 1 For DIABETES

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 June	26 June
Cape St. Andrew	5094	18 June	24 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	13 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	25 June
Suwa Maru	10700	11 July

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.
Haruna Maru	10500	4 July.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.
Taiyo Maru	14500	ex Kobe 24 July

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July.
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July

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VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 54 LAKHS

The following is the further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund":—

Amount already announced: £1:0:0. Rs. 54,47,576-4-0.

Through Collector of Kaira (Further contribution) Rs. 626; Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Janjira, Rs. 540; District Board Employees, Chatarpur, Ganjam, Rs. 361-12-0; Through Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, C. P. Rs. 316-6-0; Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Imphal Rs. 276-5-0; Public of Nilgiri State Rs. 248-6-0; Through Tahsidar, Harpanahalli, Bellary, Rs. 200; Through Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad. Rs. 175-6-0; Through Deputy Commissioner, Chanda (Further contribution) Rs. 150-1-0 Eastern States Forest School, Champua (Further contribution) Rs. 150; Through Inspector of Schools, Bareilly, Rs. 111; Mahashay Tarak Nath Ghosh, Bhagalpur Rs. 101; Mir Haji Hassan Baksh Khan, Mirpurkhas (Sind), Rs. 100; Khan Sahib Haji Mohd. Hassan, Mirpurkhas (Sind) Rs. 100.

The above including donations of less than Rs. 100 make the total of Rs.. 4,121-12-9.

Grand Total: £1:0:0. Rs. 54,51,698-0-9.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 16.

Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Tairea, Greece, Durban.

DEPARTURTS.

Bombay, June 17.

C|o Canton, Rutter, Liverpool.
Jalavihar, Memerry, Moulmein.
Carignano, Cosulich, Trieste.

Bombay, June 18.

Tairea, Greece, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 16.

Steamer Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Colonel for A'dan

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The BISN Coy's mail steamer Tairea arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The BISN Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C|o Canton:—The K N Co's steamer City of Canton sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Carignano:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Carignano sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Tairea:—The BISN Coy's steamer Tairea will sail to-day for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 16.

1 Nagina 4089, Bhavnagar 20|6, M M and Co.
2 City of Canton 4271, Bhavnagar 17|6, K Nixon and Co.
3 Shunko Maru 5027, Karachi 21-6, O S Kaisha.
4 Cape St. Andrews 3163, Japan, N F, J Mackintosh.
6 Clan Ranold, 3446 Bavnagar, 13-6 J. Finlay and Co.
7 Warfield, 3805, Karachi, 19-6, M M and Co.
8 Carignano 3230, Karachi 17|6, L Triestino.
10 Dunafric 2134, Singapore 20|6, T Morrison and Co.
12 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 21|6, Grahams T Co.
14 Hartbridge 3132, New York 20|6 L Dreyfus.
15 Watchtfels 5208, Bremen 20|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Tairen 3756, Bhavnagar 18-6, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ranee, 3143, Rangoon, 17-6, T Morrison and Co.
2 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 16|6, Scindia S N Co.
6 Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast 16-6 Merchant S N Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

F Maur 649, Bangkok 20|6, Campbell and Co.
L|M Vasna 2026, N F NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Narkunda 21/6 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 22|6, P & O S N Co.
Carthaije, 28-6, P and O S N Co.
Naldera, 5-7, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, 12-7, P and O S N Co

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, 1-7, M M and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macilwraith 21|6 J F Co.
City of Guildford 27|6 K N Co.
C|o Cairo 3|7, K N Co.
Elysia 18|7, G T Co.
Clan Macbride 5|7, J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Sanita, 22|6, J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thaletta 16|6, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 17|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 14|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels 29|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Trifels 6|7, L Edwards, Ltd.
Aagtekirk 16|7, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Siantar 14|6, T M Co.
Victoria 4|7, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Gange, 25|6 L T Co.
Tergestea 21|6, L T Co.
Conte Verde 23|7 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Harrison 14|6 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|6 F F Campbell & Co.
C|o Newcastle 25|6, F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Clara Camus 14|6, L T Co.
Tokiwa Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30|6 N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23|6 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 19|6, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 29|6, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 8|7, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13|7, P and O S N Co.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Rosso 25-6, L T Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 23/6 P & O S N Co.
4 Comorin, 7|7, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 30/6 M M & Co.
Takliwa 14|7, M M and Co.
Kenya, 28|7, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Bangalore N.F. P. & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 20|6, L T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wachtfels 20|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Thalatta N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR PORT SAID

Hartridge 15|6, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Carignano, N F L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora 20|6, M M and Co.
Varova, 21|6 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shunko Maru, 21|6, O S Kaisha.
Cape St. Andrews N F, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Tokiwa Maru N F, N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Nalgora, N F, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ranee 14|6, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F, F F Campbell Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Warfield, N F M M and Co.

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Netravati ..... 16|6|34.
„ Cape St. Andrews .. 15|6|34.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 16.

S S Jalavihar; Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein:—20823 bags rice, 1700 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—18989 bags rice, 91 bags cutch, 50 bags oorid, 86 bags gram.

From Tuticorih:—10 cases palmyra fibre.

From Cochin:—15 bundles mats 1601 bundles coir yarn.

S S Kohinoor; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Moulmein:—44 bags betelnuts, 20190 bundles teak scantlings.

From Tuticorin:—23 bales cotton yarn, 80 bales oorid husk dust

From Cochin:—35 half-chests tea, 549 bales cotton.

From Ponani:—1640 bags coconuts.

From Calicut:—190 H|c tea, 74 jottas coir rope, 450 bags coconuts.

From Badagara:—968 bags coconuts.

From Ormara:—18 bags pepper, 8 bundles sandalwood.

From Rangoon:—3060 bags rice.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 16.

S S Warfield, for London:—70 bags turmeric, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—140 bundles aluminium ingots, Wolverhampton Works Co., Ltd.

For Glasgow:—13 bales cotton yarn, Swan Mills, Ltd.

S S Carignano, for Venice:—667 bags castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Wachtfels, for Hamburg:—2000 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 320 bags casein, Amin and Sons, 13 cases casings, Ad. Meyer; 18 bales cotton raw, Pratap and Co; 11 cases casings, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 220 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Rotterdam:—35 bales cowhides, D Abraham and Sons; 35 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 1290 bags groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros; 58 bags kang grain, T Laxmidas; 175 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—25 bales wool, D Abraham and Sons; 90 bags buffalo pickers, N Ageria and Sons; 50 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 114 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

For Gothenburg:—39 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Copenhagen:—30 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S Hartbridge, for Port Said:—7000 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Shunko Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, L Ramji; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co.

;C0-4Vn

S S Cape St. Andrews, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, K Poonja and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co; 1200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

CONDITIONS IN SUGAR

Heavy Stocks And Poor Offtake

Bombay, June 15.

There were no important developments in our market this week. S. S. Ranee and S. S. Carignano arrived bringing more than expected tonnage. However owing to no rains in consuming centres, offtake was better. Market for ready invoices fluctuated from 3/15/6 to 3/15/9 while rates for April shipment were Rs. 4/2/. After considerable business in Java, no fresh business is reported. Exporters have not been able to dispose of their stocks. A steamer with 1000 tons of Mozambique sugar is expected to arrive to-morrow and the other with equal quantity will arrive by next mail. The quantity of Mozambique sugar of this steamer is not good as last year's, the colour being especially very dull. The market is stagnant and is like rtmain so far the present. Indian Sugar Market was closed for 3 days on account of the passing away of Seth. Matadin a well-known merchant of Cawnpore. Interior market for Indian sugar is ruling dull due to heavy stocks in consuming centres, but it is likely to improve slowly when stocks are reduced.

The highest and the lowes rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 13/14/ and Rs. 13/12/9; April Rs. 4/3 and Rs. 4/1/6; May Rs. 4/0/0 and Rs. 3/15/6 June Rs. 3/15/9 and Rs. 3/15/; July/Sept. Rs. 3/15/9 and Rs. 3/15/6; Octo/Dec. Rs. 3/15/9 and Rs. 3/15/9; African Rs. 13/15/6, and Rs. 13/15/6; Britain Refined Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 14/4/.

Britania Rs. 14/6 and Rs. 14/4/; Swadeshi sugars Rs. 13 12 to 14/4 and Rs. 13/11 to to Rs. 14/4.

Foreign Markets:—New York prices advanced by about 4to 5 points, while Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market advanced by about 1/4d. Java limits remain unchanged at F. 3.70.

Arrivals:—S .S. Ranee and S. S. Carignano arrived during the week with about 21595 and 18000 bags respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 16000 bags, leaving the Stocks of about 65000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/13/ per vwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/2 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4/0/3 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Carignano Rs. 4/0/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 4/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 4/0/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/15/9 per vwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/15/ per cwt.
Britannia Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/7/ per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/6/ per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugar:—Keshar Factory Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/2/ per cwt.
Cawnpore Gutai Mill Rs. 22/ per six mnds.
Tone: Steady.

IN DEFENCE OF RED SHIRTS

Bannu Hindu Leaders' Statement

BANNU, (By Mail.)

Messrs Ram Singh, B.A., and Kewal Ram, B.A., LL. B., Pleader, Bannu, Pandit Purshotam Das, Hazara, Bhagat Nihal Chand Kark, Kohat, L. Chela Ram, Peshawar City, and several others issued the following statement in reply to the statement of L. Ganpat Rai, Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha, Delhi:—

The statement of L. Ganpat Rai is misleading and un-Indian in so far as his glee on the retention of ban on Red Shirts is concerned.

We challenge him to disprove the following facts:—

(1) Whether the Red Shirt organisation as the volunteer corps of the Frontier Provincial Congress was not duly affiliated to the Hindustani Sewa Dal?

(2) That no single act of violence was committed by any Red Shirts during the last civil disobedience movement?

(3) That not more than one hundred Hindus and Sikhs did actually go to jail from the Frontier Province during the last peaceful Congress movement, which he so ignorantly calls communal?

(4) That the whole Red Shirt organisation was regularly amalgamated with the Congress in July 1931 with the exception of only two Provincial members who broke away from it and took shelter under the name of the Afghan Jirga which still lives only in name?

(5) That there was one single Red Shirt in D. I. Khan city, when the riot took place there.

(6) That any Red Shirt ever supported the so-called Pakistan movement?

In the end we assure him that the Frontier Hindus joined the last Congress movement in large numbers without feeling any need for his guidance and that they will not wait for his instructions to participate in the Congress re-organisation work even now.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 16.

July	11.95
October	12.18
December	12.30
January	12.36
March	12.47
May	12.57
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 16.

July	11.94
October	12.16
December	12.28
Middling Spot	12.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 16.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.85
June 1934		6.45
July 1934	6.40	6.44
August 1934		6.42
September 1934		6.40
October 1934	6.36	6.30
November 1934		6.35
December 1934		6.34
January 1935		6.35
February 1935		6.35
March 1935		6.35
April 1935		6.35
May 1935		6.35
June 1935		6.34
Middling Spot		6.68

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 16.

Sakellaridis,—	
May 1934	—
July 1934	8.24
October 1934	8.35
November 1934	8.38
December 1934	8.42
January 1935	8.42
March 1935	8.47
F.G.F. Spot	8.40

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 16.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.13
Fine (good staple)	5.28
Superfine (good staple)	5.43
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.28
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.58
BENGAL—	
Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
Superfine	4.01
SCINDE—	
Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels 20/3 June/July sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 20/3 June/July sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 24/6 June/July sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt 6/2¼ June/July Sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt 6 June/July sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt 6 June/July sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Jnue 16.

Fair Rio coffee (No. 7 quantity) spot 10-9/16.

LONDON SILVER
London, June 16.

Silver—Market steady.
Spot 19-11/16.
Forward 19-3/4.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 16.

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-17-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, June 16.

Banks Bills—
3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15/16 per cent.
6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent.
6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 16.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	13.23
Amsterdam	7.44⅜
Brussels	21.61
Madrid	36.87½
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.53½
Paris	76.46
Prague	121.43

New York closing rate 5.04-15/16

SEEDS
London, June 16.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton £910 June/July sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. ton £10/8/9 June/July sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. ton £12/10/0 June/July sellers.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton £10/17/6 June/July sellers.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. £12/15 June/July sellers.

LONDON RUBBERS
London, June 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 6-11/16 sellers.

LINSEED
London, June 16.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 22/3 June sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 22/10½ Sep/Dec paid and buyers.

DUMPING OF JAPANESE RICE

3,000 Tons To Arrive At Bhavnagar On June 30

It is understood that a consignment of 3,000 tons of rice from Japan will arrive at Bhavnagar Port on 30th instant.

Japan, it is reported, has a surplus stock of a lakh of tons of rise and this first consignment of 3,000 tons is part of a big scheme of dumping rice at cheap price in India.

NO REFORMS TILL 1936?

"Miracle" To Get Report Ready

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A situation fraught with grave possibilities of political crisis both in this country and in India is developing as a result of delay in the Government's settlement of the Indian question, writes the "News-Chronicle" political Correspondent.

When the India Joint Select Committee was appointed in April of last year, it was understood that its report would be available early this year.

Later it was stated that the time-limit would be June.

I am now informed that only a miracle of unremitting toil will enable the committee to report by the end of next month, when Parliament adjourns.

SERIOUS DELAYS

Should it fail to do so serious delays will occur which will postpone the introduction of Indian legislation until a time when Parliament would be burdened with next year's Budget, the Finance Bill, the Estimates and the fag-end of other legislation, including an important Housing Bill.

In short, the Government may have to postpone introducing its long-awaited India Bill until well into next year.

It will even then have no guarantee that the Bill will be passed into law until 1936, when the present Parliament comes to an end.

OPPONENTS PREPARE

Extreme acrimony on the subject is now developing rapidly in the Conservative Party—a development which is unlikely to be arrested by the report of the Committee of Privileges, which appears on Page Fifteen.

"It exonerates Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary for India, of a charge brought by Mr. Winston Churchill, the leader of the Tory "India" Diehards, that he altered evidence submitted to the Joint Select Committee by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce."

A supreme effort will be made during the next few months by the opponents of the India White Paper to array Conservative opinion against the Government on this issue.

On the sucess of this effort depends the future not only of India but of the Government and also of the Conservative Party

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

Issued By The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

GREY GOODS

(The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices).

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH			
Bombay Dyeing		S-Quality	4 9 1
Colaba Land	6	Horse	6 9 9
Crown Mills	13½	Kaliamardhan	6 6 6
David Mills	1105	V-Quality	4 13 0
Gold Mohur	XX51	X-Quality	4 14 0
Hindustan	8705	Tigers	6 9 0
Jacob Sassoon		Char Minar	5 12 3
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two-Bird	7 3 6
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrella	6 0 9
Rachel Sassoon	5303		5 13 6
Sholapur Spg.	1400		7 7 0
Sawn Mills	511	X-Quality	4 15 9
Western India	BBB13½	Cocoanut Tree	6 9 0
GREY SHIRTINGS.			
Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala	5 7 9
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	Pushpavati	5 5 6
Bombay Dyeing	136½		5 7 9
Century Spg.	3625	Bugle	5 6 7
Century (Narrow)	12500	Man & Globe	5 11 10
do. (Wide)	15100	do.	6 10 4
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	6 1 6
David Mill	404	S-Quality	4 6 6
E. D. Sassoon	91½91½		3 3 0
Edward Sassoon	6404	(Lightweight)	5 4 0
Gold Mohur	3825		6 1 3
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 2 9
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 10 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	6 4 0
GREY SHEETING.			
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	5 12 3
Manchester Mill	MM1215		7 0 9
Victoria Mill	111		5 9 0
do	1111		4 11 0
GREY DOMESTICS			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	7 6 0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	7 6 0
Svadeshi	34100	Kamal	14 6 0
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 6 3
GREY CHADAR			per pair
Ahm. Advance	1405	(Plain) Bull	1 8 0
do.	5055	(Twill)	1 5 0
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 3 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 6
Gold Mohur	1215		1 7 9
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 7 0
do.	240	Two-Bird	1 11 3
Rachel Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 8 6
Sholapur Spg.	245		1 9 3
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 4 0
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 9 0
GREY DRILL			(per piece)
Manchester Mill	222		6 13 9
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird	10 9 6
Satya Mill	1816		6 5 9
do.	11916		6 15 0
do.	4000		8 15 9
Swan Mill's	85		5 0 9
Victoria Mills	4130½		5 13 0
GREY DHOTIES			(per pair).
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 11 0
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 5 3
Bombay Dyeing			1 3 3
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B. T. M.	1 8 4½
Crown Mill	81|81	Tijori	1 7 9
Gold Mohur	8712		2 1 0
Hindustan	3144		1 8 6
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	1 8 0½
Khandeish	1438		1 3 9
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N.B.)	1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	1 0 6
Rachel Sassoon	501		1 1 9
Sholapur	4909		1 11 9
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 15 3
Swan Mills	1099		1 1 3
Tata Mills	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Victoria Mill's	140		1 4 9
Western India	2142	Western Mill	1 6 9

Pure blood for all

Skin diseases, Boils, Carbuncles, Varicose ulcers and Eczema, Varicose veins, Phlebitis, Rheumatism, Gout, Backache, Pains, Arterio-sclerosis (Hardening of the arteries), Change of life, Female ailments. - Results which area tribute to modern science.

Boils, Carbuncles Skin diseases

Paine - Gout Rheumatism

Bad Legs, Varicose veins - Phlebitis

When the blood is vitiated, its circulation is hampered. It then intoxicates the system or tends to get rid of its impurities through the skin. The bad state of the blood is evidenced by high blood-pressure and an increase in the normal amount of urea, which always cause pains in the back and violent headache. Then, the veins begin to swell and there occur piles, varicose veins — with or without suppurating ulcers — and even phlebitis. In the case of people with a rheumatic disposition, attacks of gout or rheumatism, or the outbreak of eczema, acne, herpes, boils, carbuncles, psoriasis, sycosis, erythema, etc... are due to vitiated blood. Impurities in the blood also bring about female ailments and threaten women, at the time of the change of life, with the worst infirmities. Is it possible to prevent and to cure diseases of the blood? It is most certainly, thanks to

RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER

which attacks the evil at the root, thus preventing it from spreading, and ridding the system of disease. It never fails, however serious or persistent the case may be; the reason for this is that the remedy begins to work as soon as it has found its way into the blood and that its curative action only ceases with the patient's complete recovery. Ulcers of several years' duration disappear after the first cure; the deepest leg wounds dry up and heal without leaving any marks; gout and rheumatism are eased and cured; congestive disorders become less acute and then cease for good; sclerosis is checked, and arteries become supple again; the circulation of the blood is restored to normal, and lastly, the sufferer returns to perfect health and to the enjoyment of life.

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J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934

"MAKE CONGRESS MOUTH-PIECE OF NATION"

—Jamnalal Bajaj

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY

How Separation Has Worked In Hyderabad State

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 17.

Arising from the recent separation of the Executive and the Judiciary in the State, a closer definition of their respective powers is made in a Gazette, which publishes Government's decisions on the findings of an inquiry committee appointed to deal with complaints of conflict in the powers conferred on Executive and Judicial officers. The committee was asked to make suggestions that might be found necessary with particular reference to the criminal powers delegated to First Taluqdars for the purpose of maintaining peace and order.

The committee records the finding that the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary has not militated against the Judiciary discharging its duties satisfactorily but urges that it is inadvisable that, executive powers should be conferred on or be exercised by Judicial officers and that when powers of an identical nature are delegated to two officers belonging to the Executive and Judicial departments, some method should be devised by which their mutual relations should not be strained through clash of interests.

The committee, therefore, recommends that Revenue officials should not be invested with powers to inquire into criminal cases, but should only enjoy such executive powers as are now partly vested in judicial officers.

Other important recommendations are that powers of a purely executive nature should be delegated to Revenue officers, those of a criminal nature to judicial officers and powers of granting licences under the Poisons Act should be transferred to Revenue officers.

As far as the criminal tribes are concerned, the committee recommends that Revenue Officers should be given powers to prepare registers for criminal tribes, but powers to inquire into crimes committed by them should be given to Judicial officers.—A.P.

CONVICT'S BID FOR FREEDOM

Many Injured In Free Fight In Kapurthala Jail

KAPURTHALA, June 16.

Samanda a dacoit who was undergoing life imprisonment in the State Jail, assaulted the Jailor with knives assisted by some other convicts and escaped. The lambardars came to the help of the jailor and a fight ensued as a result of which several were injured on both sides. The jailor raised as alarm by firing two shots in the air.

It might be stated Samanda once also escaped from the State Jail, but was re-arrested.—United Press.

FROM BAREILLY TO ALMORA JAIL

M. N. Roy's Transfer For Reasons Of Health

News has been received in Bombay of the reported transfer of Comrade M. N. Roy from the Bareilly Jail to the Almora Jail. The transfer is stated to be for reasons of health.

It will be recalled that recently reports in he press stated that Comrade Roy was keeping very bad health and inquiries elicited no satisfactory information.

'QUAKE COMES TO AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 15.

Two earthquake shocks were felt here at about 3-30 a.m. today.—United Press.

"MIGHTY POLITICAL ORGANISATION"

Flag Salutation At Congress House

Its Influence Over People As Great As Ever, Says Mr. Nariman

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at the "Congress House" at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday morning when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Acting Congress President, presided over the first flag salutation ceremony, held after the restoration of the Congress headquarters to the people of Bombay.

INSPITE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER

Inspite of the inclement weather a very large crowd thronged the compound and occupied every position of vantage in the building and terraces around the place to participate in the function.

Among those present were Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. J. C. Gupta and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

As the Acting Congress President hoisted the tricolour flag on the terrace of the main building there was wild cheering and clapping.

"NATION'S MOUTHPIECE"

The occasion was marked by a fervent appeal made by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to every man and woman over the age of 18 to become a Congress member and once again make the Congress a mighty political organisation and the mouthpiece of the nation.

"AS GREAT AS EVER"

In requesting Seth Jamnalal to address the gathering, Mr. K. F. Nariman, said that the citizens of Bombay were meeting in the 'Congress House" after a lapse of nearly two years and a half and naturally they were very glad to come together for a common purpose. The speaker, however, did not think it was an occasion for expressing joy because they had not come back victorious. It was however gratifying to note that a very large number of people had turned up to participate in the function which showed that Congress still ruled supreme in the hearts of every citizen of Bombay. To him it was clear demonstration that the influence of the Congress over the people of Bombay was as great as ever. He had no doubt if the occasion arose they were all prepared to make as great sacrifices as they had done before, no matter what the results of their struggle would be. He hoped the people of Bombay would rally round the banner of the Congress and renew their determination to work for the freedom of their country.

JAMNALALJI'S APPEAL.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the course of his speech agreed with the previous speaker that it was not an occasion for them to indulge in joy because they had occupied the Congress House, sung the national songs and hoisted the national flag on the sufferance and kindness of the Government. But at the same time he asked the audience not to be disheartened because in every great movement for freedom they were bound to meet with checks and defeats. That should not deter them from carrying on their work in the cause of the nation.

BECOME CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Inspite of the rains he was glad to see that large crowds had come to do honour to the national flag. It was now for the people of Bombay to make the Congress once again a mighty political organisation, as it ever was and ever had been. He appealed to every man and woman above the age of 18 to become a Congress member and help the Congress in its work for the liberation of the country.

Slogans such as "Congress House Zindabad" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were loudly repeated at the conclusion of the function

LAHORE WOMEN TO WELCOME MAHATMA

Mrs. Bali Convenes Meeting Of Harijan Sympathisers

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Strenuous efforts are being made to accord a befitting reception to Gandhiji on his visit to Lahore on behalf of the women of the city.

A meeting of women sympathisers and supporters of the Harijan cause has been convened by Mrs. Damayanti Bali at the residence of Mrs. Brijlal Nehru on Sunday, the 17th instant at 10 a.m. Ways and means will be considered at the meeting to organise a befitting reception on behalf of women.

The convener in the course of the circular requests women to attend the meeting in large numbers and to bring those women who are interested in the Harijan cause.

The Collection Sub-Committee of the Gandhi Reception Committee is carrying on collection work in right earnest. It is stated that the Committee has been encour-

(Continued on Page 3).

KAPURTHALA ARRESTS

Muslim Jatha Defies Orders Prohibiting Meetings And Processions

SULTANPUR FIRING ECHO

KAPURTHALA, June 16.

In defiance of orders prohibiting meetings and processions the Muslims held a mammoth meeting yesterday at midnight.

No action was taken by the authorities.

The Muslims again observed Sultanpur Firing Day by closing their shops and taking out a procession and singing slogans against the Chief Minister.

JATHA ARRESTED.

A Muslim Jatha for defying prohibitory orders was arrested today.

"Major Kothawala Day" was observed by the Hindus of Phagwara, Sultanpur, Kapurthala, etc. when prayers were offered in Sanatan Dharam Hall for restoration of peaceful condition in the State.—United Press.

HARDIKAR LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Urgent Orders From Jamnalalji

(From Our Correspondent)

MOTIHARI, June 16

Dr Hardikar left this morning for Patna 'en route' to Bombay on receiving urgent wire from Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to attend the adjourned meeting of the Working Committee at Bombay. Hence he left earlier than originally proposed he reaches Bombay on Monday morning by the Calcutta Mail.

Doctor Miss Mahajan, medical officer, Champaran District, and Smti. Unabai Kundapurkar have accompanied him.

In a letter addressed to Rajendra Babu, he says "I have been in this province from the 9th February I feel that I have rendered some service, though not my satisfaction.

Due to bad health and persisting pain in the gall-bladder region I could not do more than what I have done. I am aware of it. It pains me to see that I could not be of much use to you personally or to the affected area in general. I wish I had control over mind to check the pain and suffering of physical ailments which I have gone through for the last three months. I must frankly admit that I do not possess that quality. Therefore I could not be greater use than I have been.

MEMORIES OF BIHAR'S GENROSITY

I am really sorry for it.

Human as we are we have many defects and drawbacks. All my colleagues who have worked for this province and myself hight have, therefore, inconvenienced you and other officers under you. But generous as you are I am sure you will pardon all our faults and excuse us for all the mistakes we may have unconsciously committed

The officers, and workers of the Central Relief Committee with whom I and my colleagues have worked have all been good to us. They have given us fraternal treatment They have given us all facilities for work. Both my colleagues and myself leave the province with lasting memories of Bihar's generosity and kindness.

If in anyway we can be of some service to you and to your province in future I am confident that you will call upon us and take full service from us again as you have done this time."

Sir Bhupen Mitra' Attack On Jamnadas Mehta

"His Speech Complete Travesty Of Facts"

NO IMPROVEMENT IN INDIAN CRISIS?

GENEVA, June 16.

Thirty-five speakers participated in the concluding day's discussion on the International Labour Office Director's Report.

Sir Bhupen Mitra declared that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Speech made on the 14th was a complete travesty of facts.

Sir B. Mitra gave statistics supporting his claim that Mr. Mehta's assertion that for India there was no improvement in crisis but rather deterioration, was untrue. —Reuter.

EMPLOYERS BENEFIT BY REDUCTION IN HOURS

Social System Will Collapse Unless They Adjust Themselves To Circumstances Warns Mr. Mehta

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, supporting the resolution for a Forty-Hour Week at the International Labour Conference said:—

The question of reduction of hours has now been before this organisation and the world at large for over three years and there has been an investigation from almost every point of view on more than a dozen occasions by the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body, and by the Governing Body itself. The general body of the Conference has considered it already on four different occasions. In addition we have the White Paper prepared by the Office and the replies by various Governments to two questionnaires; each time the principle of reduction of hours has been examined it has received a greater and a more well-informed support. It is therefore time that we sent it to a Committee of this House for detailed consideration; for it must be remembered that while we have been studying, examining, cogitating and deliberating for over three years nearly 100,000,000 of the workers of the world are struggling for a bare existence.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS.

The Draft Conventions are quite modest and well-considered. They take account of all reasonable exceptions and provide for all emergencies. In the first instance, we have excluded from the purview of this Convention wrongly I think, the agricultural workers and seamen. In my own country, agricultural workers count among at least 30 millions of the unemployed, and unemployment amongst seamen is equally acute as one can see from the thousands of seamen who are waiting for a job at the various sea-ports of India.

The drafts have made special provisions for transport, for accidents, for 'force majeure,' intermittent workers and for continuous processes. We have provided for individuals in confidential and managerial capacities, persons belonging to the same family and also for small businesses, so that a very large number of workers will not be covered by the two draft Conventions. I am afraid in many industries the exemptions will exceed those included and numerous unemployed who stand in need of as much relief as those for whom the draft Conventions are provided will be left out.

WORKING HOURS.

I therefore am unable to understand the opposition which the Employers' Group is offering to the detailed consideration of the draft Conventions. Perhaps it is customary and traditional; the employing class rarely, if ever, willingly agree to any reduction of hours.

During three generations the working hours in industries have been at various times 16 per day, in some cases extending to as many as 18 and 20, and whenever an attempt was made for a reduction the employing class offered a stout resistance for fear of loss to industry and trade.

And yet we find that in the course of under 75 years we have reduced working hours by nearly 50 per cent. and the world has in consequence enjoyed periods of larger and larger production, greater prosperity and more leisure.

INDIA, NO EXCEPTION.

In my own country India the employing class is as good or as bad as elsewhere and I am afraid the Employers' Delegate from India will be found amongst those who are ranged in opposition to the draft Convention.

Yet in the course of a quarter of a century hours of work have been reduced in India on two occasions with beneficent results.

Before 1908 Indian industry, including textiles, were working from 13 to 15 hours a day. In 1911 they were reduced to 12 per day and since 1922, following the Washington Convention, they are working 10 hours a day.

NO LOSS TO EMPLOYERS.

Far from industry having suffered, we have remarkable statistics to prove that quite contrary is the case.

With a 50 per cent reduction in hours, we have nearly 50 per cent increase in the number of mills, more than 100 per cent increase in the number of looms and over 300 per cent increase in the output of cloth. Employers, Government, and lately the Royal Commission on Labour have borne testimony to the fact that with the reduction of hours the efficiency of the workers has simultaneously increased.

So far, therefore, as experience goes, the employers have nothing to fear from a further attempt in the direction of reduction of hours. The economic depression which has now almost become epidemic, coupled with the tech-

(Continued on Page 3).

DIFFERENCES MADE UP

Mahatma's Advice Produces Magical Effect.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

A meeting of the Committee for Mahatmaji's reception was held, to-day, at Lady Vidyagauri's bungalow. It is understood serious differences of opinion are noticeable amongst the members, regarding the collection of Harijans' fund. It was contended that the need for farmers' relief was immediate and urgent, and if the collection for Harijans was made workers of the former Committee would be seriously handicapped.

At this stage, Sjt. Balvantray Thakor read a letter received to-day from Mahatmaji in which Mahatmaji had stated that he had known about the differences regarding Harijan collections, and adding that collections for Harijans must be made, but the farmers' relief work ought not to be handicapped on any account. Those able to subscribe to only one Fund must subscribe to the Farmers' Fund and those who subscribe to Harijans' Fund should do so considering it as their duty.

Mahatmaji's letter has produced great effect, and it is decided to appoint a Sub-Committee for the Harijans' Fund, allowing the Farmers' Committee to collect for farmers only.

No member from the Farmers' Committee is included in the Harijans' Committee.

Leading men who have been appointed in the Harijans' Committee are: Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Parikshitlal Majmudar, and Jivanlal, Barrister.

GIRL TELLS STORY OF ABDUCTION

RAWALPINDI, June 15.

Rampiari, the 13-year-old girl of a local Kanya Vidyalaya, the news of whose mysterious disappearance during school hours was reported sometime back, was produced before Khan Sahib Abdul Samad City Magistrate, Rawalpindi. It will be recalled that police search resulted in the raid of a house of a Mahomedan in village Gurgustian, a few miles away from Bazre in the District of Campbellpur and succeeded in arresting Fazal Karim a blacksmith, alleged to be responsible for the abduction of the girl, who was also taken in custody.

Rampiari, the abducted girl, related her story in detail, stating how the accused was chasing her for a pretty long time, following her wherever she went and how one day during school recess, she was threatened with a knife and forcibly taken to a tonga and how she was subsequentlf removed in a car, which left them at the place, from where she was rescued by the police.

Karamchand, the father of the girl was the next witness examined on behalf of the prosecution.

Shams, the partner of the accused also supported the statements of the previous witnesses, regarding the desires of the accused in kidnapping the girl.

Fatteh Mohd, the driver of the car deposed that he took the accused and the girl to the village. Hearing was then adjourned till June, 21.—United Press.

TO FOSTER SPIRIT OF SWADESH

LAHORE, June 16.

With a view to foster spirit of Swadeshi and generate 'buy India' feeling among the Indians an All-India Exhibition is being held in December next, which, the organisers claim, will be organised on a much bigger scale than the one held last year.—United Press.

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